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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## CINCINNATI LARGE MARKET FOR OHIO VALLEY.

### Holds High Rank as Consuming and Distributing Center for Unloads of Fruits and Vegetables—Receipts Reviewed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles to be published in The Market Reporter relating to receipts and unloads during the past four calendar years of certain friuts and vegetables at a number of large city markets. The next article will appear in an early issue.

The primary purpose of this series is to offer a means of comparing the relative importance of different cities as consuming and distributing centers, and to show, also, the sections of the country from which such cities draw their supplies.

Cincinnati, important from a marketing standpoint as the urban center of southern Ohio, southeastern Indiana and northern Kentucky and as the largest port on the Ohio River, received and unloaded 20,493 carloads of potatoes, apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, strawberries, and tomatoes during the calendar years of 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, according to the records of the Bureau of Markets. This amount was a yearly average of 5,123 cars exclusive of home-grown stock hauled to market by wagon, truck, or small river craft, which are not taken into account in the data given in this article. The reports of home-grown stock are incomplete, but the available figures for 1918 may be suggestive. During that year Cincinnati received approximately the equivalent of 67 cars of home-grown apples, 84 of cabbages, 53 of onions, 91 of strawberries, 105 of tomatoes, and 210 cars of white potatoes.

#### Potatoes Show Heaviest Receipts.

A glance at the tables accompanying this article shows that of the fruits and vegetables mentioned, white potatoes easily led in the number of cars shipped to Cincinnati, a total of 6,768 having been received. Of this number nearby areas contributed 633 car lots, or 9 per cent, while the heavy producing States of Michigan and Wisconsin shipped 3,011 cars, or 44 per cent of the total receipts.

Apples rank next to potatoes in the number of cars received, the total reported for the period reaching 4,554 cars. New York State was the largest source of supply for this commodity, with the State of Washington second and the States of Virginia and Ohio third and fourth, respectively. These four States contributed 56 per cent of the total. The percentages of these States were: New York 30 per cent, Washington 10 per cent, Virginia 9 per cent, and Ohio 7 per cent.

In addition to apples, New York State was the heaviest contributor in cabbages, sending 794 car lots, or 40 per cent of the total num-

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### A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

*The unprecedented prices for potatoes, both old and new, is easily the outstanding feature of the fruit and vegetable markets this week.*

*Cantaloupes from the Imperial Valley are moving in good shape. Georgia peaches are getting under way with the first carloads selling at city markets under moderate demand.*

*Fat cattle recovered the losses of last month. Sheep and lambs continued their downward price trend.*

*Great interest centers about the proposed renewal on July 15 of trading in grain futures as tentatively decided upon by the Committee of Sixteen representing the eight largest grain exchanges. December futures will be the first to be traded in according to present plans. Wheat for export was in active demand throughout the week.*

*Storing of the best grades of butter marked the past week's trade, with the wide variations in prices closing up more nearly to normal. Trading in new cheese was active with many dealers acting as buyers rather than sellers. Prices fell off at the primary markets.*

## VALUE OF 1919 TRUCK CROPS SET AT $137,000,000.

### Bureau of Crop Estimates Compiles Data Relating to Eight Important Products.

Data recently compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates covering the 1919 crop of strawberries, tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, snap beans, cabbage, onions, and early Irish potatoes, reveal that the value of these important truck crops reckoned on the average prices received by the growers reached $137,000,000 provided that all of the crops found their way to market.

Early Irish potatoes led the other crops with a value to the grower of $33,092,802, followed by fresh strawberries and onions with values to the grower of $20,505,978 and $20,216,245 respectively.

The following table sets forth the details concerning these crops.

| Crop. | Acreage. | Production. | Unit. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Dollars.* |
| Strawberries (fresh). | 53,508 | 4,097,214 | 24-qt. crate. | 20,505,978 |
| Strawberries (canning). | 10,192 | 759,686 | ..do.. | 3,464,682 |
| Tomatoes (fresh). | 41,550 | 130,870 | Tons. | 15,407,080 |
| Tomatoes (canning). | 195,645 | 793,280 | ..do.. | 14,895,606 |
| Sweet corn (canning). | 219,277 | 467,812 | ..do.. | 8,276,335 |
| Peas (canning) | 111,418 | 93,888 | ..do.. | 5,746,457 |
| Snap beans (canning). | 11,886 | 22,710 | ..do.. | 1,276,301 |
| Cabbage (fresh) | 68,135 | 403,875 | ..do.. | 13,804,144 |
| Onions | 47,635 | 12,833,500 | Bush. | 20,216,245 |
| Early Irish potatoes. | 182,250 | 6,765,600 | Bbls. | 33,092,802 |
| Total | 941,496 | 26,368,435 | | 136,685,630 |

## NEW POTATO PRICES DOUBLE THOSE OF 1919.

### Early Stock Selling from $14 to $18 per Barrel—Shortage of Old Stock and Active Demand Sustain Market.

The new crop of potatoes from the southeastern States found the market scantily supplied with old northern stock which was selling at a price two or three times that of the previous season. Quatotions for new stocks started high. Early sales in large lots to the jobbing trade in April reached $25 per barrel in Chicago and $18 to $20 in most other markets. The general range in early June was $13 to $18. Last year the opening price in Chicago was $14, with a general range of $8.50 to $12 in April and May, and $8 to $10 in June.

#### Prices Start High.

Market prices were maintained this season during April and May at almost double the early prices of last season and averaged about three times the jobbing price level of good stock the early part of the 1918 season, when Florida stock opened at $8 to $9 per barrel and soon declined to $3.50 to $4.

In 1917, which, like this year, was a time of spring shortage in old stocks, the early potato season opened in northern markets at $9 to $11 per barrel, held around $9 throughout May, but declined rapidly with heavy arrivals of Virginia stock, reaching $3 to $4.50 the last of July and closing at $2.50 to $4.50 the last of August.

#### Early Supplies Increase Rapidly.

Despite the lateness of the season and the light crop in Texas the supply of southern potatoes, as might have been expected from the increased general acreage, has been about one-third heavier for the early part of the season as compared with last year. The rate of movement rapidly increased during the last part of May. By June 5 shipments were arriving from eleven States and North and South Carolina each had passed Florida in weekly volume of movement. Shipments from Louisiana also became heavy at that time. The total shipment of early potatoes for the season has greatly surpassed the total June 5 to last year.

Most of the States just beginning to ship are moving the crop in heavier volume than last year, indicating a readiness to sell at the present high prices. Texas shipments have been below those of last year on account of the partial crop failure in some parts of the State. South Carolina has a considerably increased acreage this season and shipped 1,905 cars to June 5, compared with 445 cars to June 5, 1919. The combined volume of old and new stock arriving the last week in May was a little less than the volume of old stock alone of the corresponding week last year.

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# LIVE STOCK

## MARKET IS STRONGER FOR FAT CATTLE.

### Gains of $2 above Closing May Prices Noted—Hogs Decline—Receipts for Week Moderate.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Following a prolonged period of depression the fat cattle trade for the week ending June 5 responded to decreased marketings with sharp advances that lifted prices to the highest levels touched for some weeks past and that put some grades of beef steers as much as $2 per 100 pounds above the late May low spot. Heavy, long-fed cattle that had been selling for weeks at prices which necessitated, in the majority of cases, entries on the wrong side of producers' ledgers showed as a rule the sharpest advances.

The vicissitude which frequently overtakes the June hog market was not, however, entirely escaped, the opening week of the month witnessing declines ranging from 25 to 85 cents per 100 pounds on bulk hog prices at the four markets covered by this review, with Chicago leading in the downward trend and the pig market declining sharply at all points.

#### Importations Lower Prices.

Further marked downward revision of prices also featured the sheep and lamb trade, this being attributed largely to the price depressing influences of heavy importations of frozen lamb and mutton, low average quality of offerings, and a slumpy wool market.

Receipts for the week were light to moderate in all departments of trade, the 10 point total figuring about 129,400 cattle 570,900 hogs, and 132,400 sheep compared with 147,900 cattle, 609,200 hogs, and 131,400 sheep the preceding week, and 160,300 cattle, 726,000 hogs, and 188,600 sheep the corresponding week last year.

**Cattle.**—The trend of the cattle market has been steadily upward since the final sessions of May, with supply figures seeming to vindicate the predictions of those in the trade who have been talking of shortage developing once the accumulation of the railroad strike period has been worked off. Beef steers advanced irregularly $1 to $1.75 per 100 pounds during the week under review, with the better grades of medium and heavy corn-feds, which had previously been the hardest sellers on the list, advancing most.

Ripe, heavy steers, which on the low spot late in May would have hardly brought $13, reached $14.90 at Chicago, while most of the beef-steer offerings were selling at the week end at the four points $1.25 to $1.50 higher than a week earlier. The price spread between common and choice grades widened, a number of southwestern grass cattle selling at Kansas City and East St. Louis around $9.75 to $11, which though sharply higher than a week previous did not show such marked advances as good native corn feds.

#### Export Demand Factor.

Export demand for fat cattle with weight was a factor in the advance for such kinds, while the presence at southwestern markets of a fairly good supply of Texas grass cattle tended to prevent low-grade native steers and butcher stock from sharing fully in the price appreciations. Yearlings, while continuing in excellent demand, and selling relatively higher, failed to hold the premium over more aged cattle that they had enjoyed for some weeks previous.

## LIVE STOCK PRICES PAID TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 8. | June 1. | June 8. | June 8. | June 8. |
| **Hogs.** | | | | | |
| Top | $14.60 | $14.60 | $15.00 | $14.35 | $14.00 |
| Bulk of sales | $13.60-14.40 | $13.85-14.50 | $14.50-14.85 | $13.60-14.10 | $13.10-13.90 |
| Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice | 13.40-14.25 | 13.60-14.30 | 14.15-14.40 | 13.75-14.15 | 13.10-14.60 |
| Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice | 14.00-14.55 | 14.10-14.60 | 14.25-15.00 | 13.80-14.35 | 13.35-14.00 |
| Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice | 14.00-14.60 | 14.00-14.60 | 14.00-15.00 | 13.00-14.10 | 13.40-13.90 |
| Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice | 12.50-14.25 | 13.50-14.40 | 12.50-14.25 | | |
| Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth | 12.15-13.00 | 12.50-13.35 | 12.00-12.25 | 12.25-12.50 | 12.50-13.00 |
| Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough | 11.75-12.10 | 12.00-12.50 | 11.75-12.00 | 11.75-12.00 | 12.50-12.50 |
| Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice | 10.25-12.75 | 11.50-13.75 | 11.00-13.00 | | |
| Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice | | | 9.00-12.75 | 10.00-13.00 | 10.00-10.00 |
| **Cattle.** | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 15.15-16.25 | 13.15-14.25 | 14.75-15.75 | 14.00-15.25 | 14.00-14.75 |
| Good | 14.50-15.25 | 12.75-13.50 | 13.75-14.75 | 13.00-14.10 | 13.50-14.00 |
| Medium | 13.25-14.50 | 11.90-12.75 | 12.00-13.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 12.50-13.50 |
| Common | 12.00-13.25 | 10.75-11.90 | 10.75-11.75 | 10.50-12.00 | 11.75-12.50 |
| Light weights (1,100 pounds down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 15.00-16.00 | 13.75-14.60 | 14.75-16.00 | 14.10-15.35 | 14.25-15.00 |
| Good | 14.35-15.00 | 13.00-13.75 | 13.75-14.75 | 13.15-14.10 | 13.50-14.25 |
| Medium | 13.15-14.35 | 12.00-13.00 | 12.00-13.50 | 11.85-13.15 | 12.50-13.50 |
| Common | 11.75-13.15 | 10.50-12.00 | 10.25-11.75 | 10.00-11.85 | 10.75-12.50 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 8.50-14.25 | 7.75-13.00 | 9.00-15.75 | 8.00-13.25 | 8.25-13.25 |
| Cows, common-choice | 8.25-12.25 | 7.60-11.25 | 7.75-11.00 | 7.75-11.75 | 8.00-12.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 7.25-11.50 | 7.50-11.00 | 7.00-11.00 | 7.00-10.50 | 7.00-11.25 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 5.25- 8.25 | 4.75- 7.50 | 5.00- 7.50 | 4.50- 7.75 | 5.00- 8.00 |
| Canner steers | 6.75- 8.75 | 6.25- 8.50 | 5.50- 7.75 | 6.00- 7.75 | 7.00- 8.50 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 13.25-15.00 | 12.25-15.00 | 12.50-14.00 | 11.75-13.50 | 12.50-13.50 |
| Heavy weights, common-choice | 8.00-13.50 | 7.75-13.25 | 8.00-12.50 | 7.50-12.25 | 8.00-12.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice | 10.25-12.50 | 9.40-11.85 | 9.50-11.50 | 9.75-12.00 | 9.75-12.00 |
| Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice | 10.00-12.25 | 9.15-11.60 | 9.00-11.00 | 9.50-11.75 | 9.50-11.75 |
| Light (800 pounds down), common-choice | 9.75-12.00 | 9.00-11.40 | 8.00-10.50 | 9.25-11.50 | 9.25-11.50 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 8.00-11.65 | 7.75-11.15 | 7.50-10.75 | 7.00-11.65 | 7.25-11.25 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 7.50- 9.75 | 7.25- 9.75 | 5.75- 8.75 | 5.50- 9.25 | 6.00- 8.75 |
| Calves: | | | | | |
| Good and choice | 9.00-10.75 | 9.00-10.50 | 9.00-10.00 | 8.00-10.50 | 8.75-10.75 |
| Common and medium | 7.50- 9.00 | 7.50- 9.00 | 7.00- 9.00 | 6.50- 7.75 | 7.00- 8.75 |
| **Sheep.** | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 pounds down, medium-prime | 14.00-17.00 | 14.50-17.50 | 14.00-15.00 | 12.50-15.00 | 14.50-15.25 |
| 85 pounds up, medium-prime | 13.25-16.75 | 13.50-17.25 | | | 14.00-15.25 |
| Culls and common | 9.50-13.25 | 10.00-13.50 | 8.00-13.50 | 9.50-12.25 | 10.50-13.50 |
| Spring lambs, medium, good and choice | 13.50-17.50 | 15.00-17.50 | 11.50-16.75 | 13.75-16.75 | 14.50-16.75 |
| Feeder lambs | 9.00-12.65 | 11.00-13.50 | | | 10.50-13.00 |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 9.50-13.00 | 11.75-14.75 | | 10.00-13.00 | 10.00-13.00 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 7.00-10.00 | 7.50-11.00 | | 8.00- 9.75 | 8.00-10.00 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 5.50- 8.25 | 7.00-10.50 | 7.00- 8.00 | 6.50- 8.75 | 7.00- 8.50 |
| Culls and common | 3.00- 5.50 | 3.50- 6.50 | 4.00- 6.75 | 3.75- 6.25 | 3.00- 6.50 |

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 8. | June 1. | May 11. | June 8. | June 1. | May 11. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $22.50-24.00 | $21.00-22.00 | | | | |
| Good | 21.00-22.50 | 19.50-21.00 | $19.00-20.50 | $20.00-22.00 | $18.00-19.00 | $19.00-20.00 |
| Medium | 20.00-21.00 | 18.00-19.50 | 18.00-19.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 18.00-19.00 |
| Common | 19.00-20.00 | 16.50-17.50 | 16.00-18.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 16.00-18.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 18.00-19.00 | 17.50-18.50 | 17.00-18.50 | 17.00-19.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 17.00-18.00 |
| Medium | 17.00-18.00 | 16.00-17.50 | 16.00-17.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 16.00-17.00 |
| Common | 16.00-17.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 15.00-16.00 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Good | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | 13.50-14.00 | 13.50-14.00 | 15.00-16.00 |
| Common | 11.00-12.00 | 11.00-12.00 | 12.50-13.50 | 13.00-13.50 | 12.00-13.00 | 13.00-14.00 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lambs— | | | | | | |
| Spring | 33.00-35.00 | 32.00-34.00 | | 35.00-36.00 | 34.00-36.00 | |
| Choice | 32.00-33.00 | 30.00-32.00 | 34.00-35.00 | 31.00-33.00 | 30.00-32.00 | 32.00-33.00 |
| Good | 29.00-31.00 | 28.00-30.00 | 31.00-33.00 | 28.00-30.00 | 28.00-30.00 | 31.00-32.00 |
| Medium | 27.00-29.00 | 26.00-28.00 | 30.00-31.00 | 26.00-27.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 29.00-30.00 |
| Common | 24.00-27.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 26.00-29.00 | 24.00-25.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 25.00-27.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 19.00-20.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 24.00-25.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 22.00 |
| Medium | 17.00-18.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 22.00-24.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 19.00-21.00 |
| Common | 15.00-17.00 | 15.00-17.00 | 20.00-22.00 | 14.00-16.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 16.00-18.00 |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 23.00-25.00 | 22.00-23.00 | 21.00-23.00 | 24.00-26.00 | 23.00-25.00 | |
| Good | 22.00-23.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 19.00-21.00 | 21.00-23.00 | 20.00-22.00 | 18.00-21.00 |
| Medium | 20.00-22.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 17.00-19.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 17.00-18.00 |
| Common | 15.00-19.00 | 14.00-18.00 | 15.00-17.00 | 18.00-19.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 14.00-17.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Pork loins— | | | | | | |
| 8-10 lb. average | 28.00-29.00 | 26.00-28.00 | 28.00-30.00 | 29.00-31.60 | 28.00-29.00 | 33.00-34.00 |
| 10-12 lb. average | 27.00-28.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 27.00-28.00 | 27.00-28.00 | 26.00-28.00 | 31.00-32.00 |
| 12-14 lb. average | 25.00-26.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 26.00-27.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 30.00-31.00 |
| 14 lbs., over | 22.00-24.00 | 20.00-23.00 | 24.00-26.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 25.00-27.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Plain | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 20.00-21.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 22.00-23.00 | 23.00-24.00 |
| Picnics— | | | | | | |
| 4-6 lb. average | 20.00-21.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 19.00-20.00 | | | |
| 6-8 lb. average | 18.00-20.00 | 17.00-19.00 | 18.00-19.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 20.00-22.00 | 22.00-24.00 |
| 8 lbs., over | 17.00-18.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 17.00-18.00 | | | |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | | | | 28.00-29.00 | | 32.00-33.00 |
| Boston style | 22.00-23.00 | 22.00-23.00 | 24.00-25.00 | 24.00-26.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 26.00-28.00 |

Bulk of trading in beef steers of all weights at Chicago, where good and choice long-fed steers formed a fair quota of the run and where demand was augmented by a broadened outlet for such beef to supply heavy ribs and loins to the local hotel trade during the political convention period was at $12 to $14.50, while $11.50 to $13.25 took much of the supply at the "River" markets. Light yearlings sold upward to $14.90 at Chicago and to $14.50 at East St. Louis, with many medium and good yearlings selling on these two markets at $12 to $14.

**Calf Receipts Decline.**

Butcher she-stock prices advanced irregularly with Chicago, showing less pronounced price jumps than some of the Missouri River markets. Desirable killing heifers and medium to choice fat cows gained most, the market for canner grades being held to slight or no gains as light receipts matched a light demand. Fat bulls sold higher at most points, but bologna grades worked lower, selling to a comparatively narrow and indifferent demand. Calf receipts showed some decline, a condition not unexpected, as a decline in the movement of vealers from the dairy districts is seasonal. The market worked somewhat higher, with choice vealers ranging upward from $14 at the close at Chicago and East St. Louis, and a few passing $13.50 at Kansas City and Omaha.

The advance in the fat cattle market served to generate more confidence in the minds of feeder cattle buyers, and, with supplies of stock and feeding classes comparatively light and killers competing strongly for anything with a decent flesh covering, the trend of prices on stock suitable for the country outlet was higher at most points. Kansas City was an exception, prices there declining 25 to 50 cents under a narrow demand. Closing trade at the other three points under review was 25 to 50 cents higher than a week earlier.

**Hogs.**—Despite a decrease in receipts of around 38,000 hogs for the week at the 10 markets from a week previous and about 155,000 less than the corresponding week of a year ago, the 4 markets under review showed declines of 25 to 85 cents for the week, with Chicago registering the greatest losses. Suspension of killing operations on Monday, May 31, Memorial Day, kept the receipts in excess of current needs, allowed big holdovers to accumulate, and evidently assisted materially in the decline. High price of the week, $14.90, was paid at Chicago early on Monday, while top at $14.45 on Saturday was 65 cents lower than Saturday previous, and bulk of sales were 60 to 80 cents lower, heavies losing most. Kansas City's closing top at $14 showed 30 cents loss and the bulk a 35-cent decline. Omaha registered a $13.75 top on Saturday, which was 50 cents lower, and the bulk there was 25 to 30 cents lower, some medium weights being as much as 50 cents lower. The bulk at East St. Louis was 25 to 35 cents lower and the closing top at $14.60 showed a 25-cent decline.

**Sheep.**—Although receipts of sheep and lambs decreased, the general trend of prices was downward, with the exception that spring lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher at Kansas City. Lamb declines for the week ranged from 25 cents on spring lambs at East St. Louis to $1 and more on shorn lambs at Chicago. Sheep were off from 75 cents to $1 at Omaha to $2 to $2.50 at Chicago. A fairly liberal marketing of Tennessee and Kentucky new crop lambs, continued liberal offerings of imported lamb and mutton, and the seasonably increased number of poor conditioned lambs and sheep arriving at the larger markets seemed to be the principal depressing factors. The first of the week good, handy-weight, shorn lambs sold up to $17 at Chicago, but on the close a load of prime, 85-pound, fed lambs went at $16.40. At Chicago most common and medium lambs sold at $11 to $14 during the week. California and Arizona contributed the bulk of the supply of spring lambs offered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha. Most spring lambs lacked good dressing qualities and sold at low prices to killers or went to the country as feeders. The top of a few strings of California lambs sold up to $17.25 to $17.50 at Chicago, while at Omaha the top for them was $17.15, and at Kansas City $16 took the best. The first of the week choice, native springers sold up to $17.75 at Chicago and $16.50 at Kansas City. Feeders bought several loads of new crop lambs at Chicago at prices ranging from $10 to $13.50. Fat Texas wethers sold up to $10.50 Monday at Kansas City, but on the close some slightly less desirable kinds went at $9.50. Choice ewes brought $10.50 the first of the week at Chicago, while on the close the same kind went at $7.50 to $8.

**Opening June 7.**—Despite the strong advance of the preceding week, receipts of cattle at leading market centers at the beginning of this week were light, indicating either scarcity in a relative sense or the development of bullish ideas on the part of producers, or both. Further sharp price jumps on fat cattle were recorded, the gain on beef steers at Chicago measuring mostly 50 cents over the previous week's close, $15.50 being reached there for best 1,357 to 1,468 pounds steers, yearlings below prime grade reaching $15 there and at East St. Louis. Canners and bologna bulls did not share in the upturn, but fat cattle of all classes sold higher.

Hogs advanced 15 to 40 cents, with Omaha showing the most gain. Top was $14.85 at East St. Louis, $14.75 at Chicago, $14.35 at Kansas City, and $13.90 at Omaha.

Light receipts resulted in steady to higher lamb and sheep prices at all markets. Best California spring lambs brought $16.75 at Omaha, while $15.50 was the top for the best offered at Chicago, with nothing strictly good shown. Good, shorn lambs brought $15 at Chicago and choice went at $14 60 at Kansas City. Choice fat ewes sold up to $8.50 at Omaha and at $8 in Chicago.

(Fresh Meat Review, page 365.)

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

**Chicago, Friday, June 4.**

| | June 4. | May 28. | May 7. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14-16 av. | $34.00-37.00 | $34.00-37.00 | $33.00-35.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14-16 av. | 37.00-39.00 | 36.75-39.00 | 36.00-37.50 |
| Picnics, smoked, 4-12 av. | 22.50-25.00 | 22.00-25.00 | 19.25-23.75 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 av. | 38.00-40.75 | 39.00-40.00 | 37.50-40.00 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6-8 av. | 50.00-51.00 | 50.00-51.00 | 48.00-50.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14-16 av. | 21.75-23.00 | 21.00-23.00 | 22.25-22.50 |
| Backs, D. S., 14-16 av. | 18.00-19.00 | 17.50-19.00 | 18.25-18.50 |
| Pure lard, tierces | 22.50-24.25 | 22.25-23.25 | 22.00-23.00 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 22.00-23.50 | 22.00-23.50 | 22.50-23.50 |

## RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

**Week Ending June 5.**

| Market. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 55,194 | 15,770 | 39,424 | 178,359 | 32,880 | 145,479 | 65,612 | 13,524 | 52,088 |
| East St. Louis | 17,063 | 5,880 | 11,541 | 55,945 | 22,171 | 65,493 | 8,971 | 876 | 8,041 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 9,161 | 4,871 | 4,188 | 59,027 | 21,668 | 37,361 | 1,125 | 585 | 431 |
| Kansas City | 28,922 | 12,790 | 12,096 | 63,243 | 9,235 | 54,178 | 26,219 | 10,200 | 15,392 |
| Oklahoma City | 5,352 | 2,201 | 4,905 | 11,414 | 249 | 1,085 | 156 | 1 | 45 |
| Omaha | 18,311 | 6,722 | 12,200 | 64,704 | 17,041 | 49,940 | 14,078 | 2,163 | 12,049 |
| St. Joseph [1] | 9,643 | 3,813 | 5,939 | 51,805 | 7,577 | 42,336 | 6,492 | 679 | 4,417 |
| St. Paul | 14,399 | 4,942 | 9,984 | 41,606 | 7,612 | 42,049 | 636 | 120 | 881 |
| Sioux City [1] | 6,664 | 3,073 | 668 | 50,315 | 21,365 | 31,078 | 932 | ..... | 543 |
| Wichita [1] | 2,512 | 2,302 | 973 | 12,728 | 96 | 3,808 | 8,241 | 8,214 | 27 |
| Total | 167,221 | 62,364 | 101,918 | 589,146 | 139,894 | 472,807 | 132,465 | 36,362 | 93,914 |
| Previous week [2] | 188,621 | 72,148 | 116,516 | 669,586 | 155,447 | 511,281 | 151,714 | 57,305 | 94,597 |

[1] Week ending June 4. [2] Including Nashville.

## STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

**Week Ending Friday, June 4.**

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 2,673 | ..... | 5,432 |
| East St. Louis | 1,975 | 603 | 1,331 |
| Fort Worth | 3,170 | 135 | 825 |
| Indianapolis | 569 | 1,792 | 79 |
| Kansas City | 6,293 | 2,065 | 6,163 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,209 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 1,983 | 122 | 2,163 |
| St. Joseph | 504 | 125 | ..... |
| St. Paul | 4,125 | 1,711 | 132 |
| Sioux City | 2,515 | 239 | 614 |
| Wichita | 1,832 | 125 | ..... |
| Total | 26,848 | 6,917 | 16,739 |
| Previous week [1] | 35,100 | 10,776 | 40,357 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Alabama | 117 | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 62 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 2,990 | 1,164 | 2,287 |
| Indiana | 808 | 2,177 | 342 |
| Iowa | 4,886 | 1,349 | 3,232 |
| Kansas | 4,597 | 252 | 1,153 |
| Kentucky | 92 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 733 | ..... | 2,225 |
| Minnesota | 1,983 | 643 | 132 |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| Missouri | 1,982 | 531 | 4,257 |
| Montana | 29 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 596 | 336 | 218 |
| New Mexico | 49 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 140 | 180 | ..... |
| North Dakota | 86 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 690 | ..... | 1,070 |
| Oklahoma | 2,010 | ..... | 250 |
| Pennsylvania | 105 | ..... | 301 |
| South Dakota | 814 | 150 | ..... |
| Tennessee | 220 | ..... | 168 |
| Texas | 2,189 | 135 | 575 |
| Wisconsin | 1,579 | ..... | 379 |
| Wyoming | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 26,848 | 6,917 | 16,739 |

[1] Including Nashville.

## DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

**Week Ending June 5.**

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | | Kansas City. | | Omaha. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av cost. |
| | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | |
| Mon. | 239 | $14.43 | 185 | $14.46 | 221 | $14.04 | 248 | $13.32 |
| Tues. | 235 | 14.19 | 196 | 14.14 | 216 | 13.81 | 248 | 13.10 |
| Wed. | 248 | 14.15 | 198 | 14.29 | 207 | 13.74 | 248 | 13.32 |
| Thurs. | 241 | 14.17 | 205 | 14.12 | 214 | 13.89 | 246 | 13.33 |
| Fri. | 234 | 13.92 | 200 | 14.23 | 208 | 13.58 | 240 | 13.31 |
| Sat. | 249 | 13.73 | 196 | 14.10 | 204 | 13.55 | 253 | 13.17 |
| Average: | | | | | | | | |
| This wk. | 240 | 14.07 | 198 | 14.22 | 214 | 13.83 | 247 | 13.26 |
| Last wk. | 243 | 14.38 | 193 | 14.53 | 211 | 14.28 | 246 | 13.77 |
| 4 weeks ago. | 246 | 14.39 | 208 | 14.97 | 221 | 13.84 | 250 | 13.92 |

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

972
356



# DAIRY AND POULTRY

## ACTIVE STORING OF JUNE BUTTER BEGINS.

### Wide Price Variations Between Markets Disappear—Storage Stock Short.

Price relations between various markets became more nearly normal during the week ending June 5, and the wide differences which had marked the past few weeks, especially between Chicago and New York, were considerably narrowed. Another notable feature of the week was the inclination of traders to store all lots showing quality rather than take any losses clearing them regardless of some feeling that prices were not yet to bottom.

Holdings in the five markets were increased nearly two and a half million pounds. Stocks in storage are far short of last year, but lateness of season and the difficulty of securing credit are factors which have had a bearing on this situation. Furthermore, holdings last year were exceptionally heavy, being three times greater at the close of the first week of June, 1919, than on the same date in 1918.

**Production Increases.**

Receipts at distributing markets indicated a marked increase in production, although some shipments of Canadian, Dutch, and Argentine butter as well as liberal quantities from California were included in arrivals. The butter from Holland was of good quality, some scoring up to 93 points. The Argentine butter was irregular in quality, the best scoring but little better than 91. As for domestic make, some was very fine and some was very poor. The worst feature was mold, which was extremely bad except in lots which were packed in properly treated tubs and liners. In one car received at Chicago it was necessary to strip and scrape every tub, and the loss amounted to about 300 pounds.

The shipping situation showed some improvement and was partly responsible for the readjustment of prices between Chicago and eastern markets. Express shipments arrived in poor shape, largely on account of the heat.

## TRADE IN NEW CHEESE ACTIVE.

### Some Storing Takes Place—Prices Show General Decline.

Trading was largely on new cheese during the week ending June 5, and prices were generally lower following the decline at Wisconsin primary markets. Business was active in producing sections and many dealers operated as advantageously as during any week this year.

The demand was principally from dealers in eastern markets, where it was felt that prices were close to the low point. Trade in the South fell off materially on account of the warmer weather, some jobbers even canceling their regular weekly orders. Business in the South is expected to be light during the next few months except with those firms which have storage facilities or which buy cheese now for fall and winter use and store it in warehouses located in producing sections.

**Uncertainty Evident.**

Uncertainty is noticed in this connection, and the difficulty of financing storage holdings, as well as the losses sustained through poor quality and declining markets last year, will have a tendency to make buyers hold off for the lowest possible markets and the best possible quality. If the hesitancy of firms which ordinarily store continues, it is bound to have an effect on prices, for dealers at primary markets are also experiencing difficulty in financing more than normal amounts.

In the distributing market at Chicago, dealers were buyers rather than sellers, and following the general decline at country points purchases were numerous. Part of the previous week's receipts which showed good quality went into storage. At New York new cheese was not yet such a factor. In fact, considerable quantities of old cheese were offered on the market there during the week. Asking prices were low and had the effect of lowering prices of current make also. As a result of the declining market dealers took only small lots for immediate needs and little, if any, storing resulted. Some export inquiry was reported, but little business of this nature was transacted.

## REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

### BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

| | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Holiday. | | | | |
| Tuesday | 60 | 53 | 60 | 56½ | 51½ |
| Wednesday | 56 | 53 | 57 | 55½ | 51½ |
| Thursday | 55 | 52½–53 | 55 | 55 | 51 |
| Friday | 55 | 52½–53 | 55½ | 55½ | 51¾ |
| Saturday | 55 | 53 | 55½ | 55½ | 51¾ |
| Average for week | 56.20 | 52.90 | 56.60 | 55.60 | 51.50 |
| Previous week | 60.00 | 53.46 | 60.33 | 57.91 | 51.50 |
| Corresponding week last year | 53.50 | 52.20 | 54.40 | 54.00 | 54.4 |

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

| | Week ending June 5. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 3,502,243 | 2,370,773 | 10,314,412 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 1,029,504 | 734,237 | 1,131,143 |
| Change during week | +2,472,739 | +1,636,536 | +9,183,269 |
| Total holdings | 10,919,014 | 8,446,275 | 28,764,832 |

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Eight days, ending June 5, 1920 | 12,300,062 |
| Previous week | 9,734,128 |
| Corresponding week last year | 20,551,350 |

### CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) AMERICAN CHEESE, NO 1, TWINS.

| | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Holiday. | | | | |
| Tuesday | 30-31 | 26½–27 | 30-32 | 25 | 26½ |
| Wednesday | 30-31 | 26 –27 | 30-32 | 25½ | 24½ |
| Thursday | 28-29 | 25½–27 | 30-32 | 25½ | 24¾ |
| Friday | 28-29 | 25½–26 | 30-32 | 25½ | 24½ |
| Saturday | 28-29 | 25½–26 | 30-32 | 25¼ | 24 |
| Average for week | 29.30 | 26.19 | 31.00 | 25.40 | 24.75 |
| Previous week | 30.50 | 27.41 | 30.91 | 24.96 | 26.75 |
| Corresponding week last year | 31.75 | 30.97 | 32.66 | 26.60 | 31.37 |

[1] Flats.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

| | Week ending June 5. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 1,093,222 | 303,734 | 2,107,357 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 378,906 | 778,042 | 341,585 |
| Change during week | +714,316 | −474,308 | +1,765,772 |
| Total holdings | 5,689,587 | 4,975,271 | 5,836,118 |

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Eight days ending June 5, 1920 | 4,581,518 |
| Previous week | 3,597,695 |
| Corresponding week last year | 5,604,074 |

### DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

| | Week ending June 5. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 1,070,465 | 1,106,500 | 1,503,273 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 2,706,592 | 2,459,779 | 3,362,592 |
| Change during week | −1,636,127 | −1,353,279 | −1,859,319 |
| Total holdings | 20,662,641 | 22,298,768 | 30,768,385 |

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Eight days ending June 5, 1920 | 1,892,834 |
| Previous week | 2,284,184 |
| Corresponding week last year | 2,610,237 |

### EGGS.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (30 DOZEN CASES).

| | Week ending June 5. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put into cold storage | 337,748 | 332,843 | 335,262 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 9,408 | 7,009 | 8,081 |
| Change during week | +328,340 | +325,834 | +327,181 |
| Total holdings | 2,598,005 | 2,269,665 | 3,338,581 |

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| Eight days ending June 5, 1920 | 426,969 |
| Previous week | 497,809 |
| Corresponding week last year | 562,081 |

## INFERIOR BUTTER PACKAGES COSTLY TO SHIPPERS.

Butter packed in dirty, unattractive, and inferior-looking packages is distinctly handicapped when offered for sale in a market. While a perfect package does not necessarily signify high quality in butter, it goes a long way in attracting the buyer and lends a quality atmosphere, thus aiding in obtaining a price commensurate with the value of the quality of product contained in the package. An inferior-looking package rather implies carelessness on the part of the manufacturer in preparing his product for market and tends to distract the buyer's attention from the contents.

Although many buyers are not expert judges of butter and can scarcely differentiate between "Extras" and "Firsts," every buyer can choose the best-appearing package and not infrequently accepts an inferior product in an attractive package in preference to a better quality product packed in an inferior container.

**Illustrations Given.**

The following illustrations of losses to shippers because of the use of inferior packages are cited by representatives of the Bureau of Markets.

A country creamery forwarded a 5-tub sample shipment of butter to a commission firm and received an offer for future shipments. In the next shipment the creamery used second-hand tubs instead of bright, new, clean, attractive packages, such as were used in the 5-tub sample. Although the butter shipped was uniform in quality and scored 92 points, the commission firm was unable to dispose of it as Extras, and was obliged to return the shipper a lower price which netted the shipper a loss of 2 cents per pound on the shipment.

(Continued on page 367.)

# FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## MOVEMENT OF EARLY POTATOES ON THE INCREASE.

### Cantaloupe Shipments Heavy With Moderate Demand—Price Trend Irregular.

While an increase in the volume of new potatoes and cantaloupes made the total car lot shipments increase, the movement of other fruits and vegetables was generally lighter. Total shipments were 8,257 cars, compared with 7,378 during the preceding week and 8,706 in the corresponding week last season. Price changes were irregular, old potatoes making a substantial gain, while new potatoes and cantaloupes closed slightly lower and onion markets were again dull and weak.

#### New Potato Supply Increases.

The market for new potatoes has been active at South Carolina shipping points, but heavy haulings lowered prices slightly to a range of $11 to $12 for No. 1 Irish Cobblers in cloth top slat barrels carloads f. o. b. Eastern markets ranged generally $12 to $15.50. Early sales of No. 1 Spaulding Rose in double-head barrels were $11 to $12, carloads f. o. b. at Florida shipping points. Prices of No. 1 Spaulding Rose in eastern cities were $12 to $15 and in middle western markets $13 to $18. Irish Cobblers in cloth top slat barrels ranged $10.50 to $11.50 carloads f. o. b., with demand good. The same stock brought $11 to $13 in Philadelphia. Louisiana and Texas Bliss Triumphs brought $9.50 to $11 in St. Louis and Kansas City per 100-pounds sacked.

Movement of new potatoes showed a big increase with total shipments of 2,338 cars, compared with 1,549 the weak before and 755 during the corresponding week last season. The increased supply is coming from North and South Carolina, each State making a gain of approximately 500 cars per week. It has been reported unofficially that the acreage on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia will be fully 50 per cent greater than last year. A local reporter states June 4 that probably 1,000 to 1,500 cars remain to be shipped from South Carolina.

#### Old Potatoes Stronger.

Prices of old stock held firm in recent weeks and light supplies have caused a considerable further advance. Round white stock at Minnesota shipping points ranged from $7.65 to $8.40 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b. Prices in St. Louis and Kansas City were $8.50 to $9. Car lots in Chicago gained about $1.25 per 100 pounds, reaching $9.25 sacked. Maine Green Mountains did not advance so strongly in eastern cities, selling at $7 to $8 in Philadelphia and Boston and $6.65 to $7.25 in New York. Shipments were 215 cars compared with 262 the preceding week and 1,290 cars the corresponding week last year.

#### Onion Markets Weak.

Consuming centers have been heavily supplied by the new onion crop and the markets have become dull, with movement slow. Prices of Nos. 1 and 2 Yellow Bermudas per standard crate are $1 to $2. Demand was also poor at California shipping points, Yellow Bermudas selling at 85 cents to $1 per standard crate, carloads f. o. b. cash track and ranging from $1 to $1.75 in consuming markets. Some Texas growers are reported to be storing onions under sheds on account of present market conditions.

Shipments showed a sharp decrease of nearly 450 cars in one week. The greater portion of this decrease was caused by the lighter movement of Texas onions, California shipments falling off more moderately. Total shipments were 285 cars, compared with 726 the week before and 232 during the corresponding week last season. The total movement to June 5 has been about 2,700 cars greater than the total shipments to a corresponding date last year. An unofficial report from the Connecticut Valley states that the acreage has been reduced probably 10 to 15 per cent. The new stand is said to be good.

#### Strawberries Steady.

Supplies of strawberries were moderate and prices showed little change. Arkansas Klondikes were steady in Chicago at $6 to $7 per 24-quart ventilated crate. Early sales of Aromas in 24-quart ventilated crates brought $3.50 to $4.25 carloads f. o. b. cash track at eastern Tennessee shipping points. These berries sold in Chicago, Cleveland, and Columbus at $6 to $8 per crate and lower in Cincinnati at $4.50 to $5.75. Kentucky Klondikes and Aromas, in middle-western markets, ranged mostly $7 to $9. Missouri Aromas sold generally at the same level.

## CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| Commodity. | Week of May 30–June 5, inclusive. | | May. | | April. | | March. | | Season to June 5. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | This season. | Last season. | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 | 1920 | 1919 |
| Apples: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boxed | 14 | 10 | 627 | 90 | 1,283 | 269 | 2,288 | 598 | 41,824 | 25,566 |
| Barreled | 43 | 25 | 625 | 339 | 755 | 725 | 1,763 | 1,355 | 40,053 | 44,000 |
| Cabbage | 333 | 390 | 2,951 | 2,404 | 3,878 | 1,792 | 3,145 | 1,281 | 12,825 | 7,133 |
| Cantaloupes | 1,251 | 656 | 475 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,492 | 673 |
| Celery | 13 | 25 | 320 | 507 | 683 | 400 | 981 | 652 | 3,003 | 2,044 |
| Cucumbers | 279 | 439 | 1,241 | 1,343 | 55 | 421 | ..... | ..... | 1,565 | 2,117 |
| Dry beans | 133 | 126 | 642 | 739 | 315 | 688 | 442 | 577 | 5,827 | 5,999 |
| Eggplant | 14 | 12 | 35 | 13 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 26 |
| Grapefruit | 130 | 20 | 1,829 | 160 | 1,101 | 429 | 1,982 | 909 | 10,571 | 6,403 |
| Lemons | 342 | 291 | 1,410 | 1,380 | 500 | 1,071 | 644 | 836 | 5,632 | 6,966 |
| Lettuce | 90 | 73 | 1,170 | 774 | 1,047 | 1,082 | 1,352 | 829 | 8,612 | 5,027 |
| Mixed vegetables | 297 | 282 | 1,370 | 1,100 | 731 | 803 | 1,068 | 813 | 5,856 | 4,098 |
| Onions | 285 | 232 | 4,232 | 2,446 | 1,734 | 832 | 1 | ..... | 6,166 | 3,405 |
| Oranges | 623 | 825 | 4,926 | 4,822 | 4,446 | 5,230 | 6,341 | 5,998 | 38,368 | 39,621 |
| Peaches | 100 | 633 | 45 | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135 | 855 |
| Peppers | 98 | 119 | 183 | 240 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 296 | 344 |
| Strawberries | 1,007 | 1,197 | 3,473 | 4,588 | 882 | 904 | 44 | 49 | 5,121 | 6,326 |
| String beans | 115 | 226 | 718 | 589 | 48 | 202 | ..... | 6 | 866 | 889 |
| Sweet potatoes | 6 | 2 | 383 | 12 | 744 | 219 | 1,134 | 744 | 15,246 | 10,534 |
| Tomatoes | 336 | 665 | 643 | 1,924 | 466 | 1,027 | 1,323 | 871 | 3,342 | 4,444 |
| Watermelons | 201 | 415 | 18 | 299 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 | 599 |
| White potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old | 215 | 1,290 | 2,463 | 7,542 | 7,312 | 12,596 | 11,635 | 13,729 | 158,778 | 173,488 |
| New | 2,431 | 755 | 3,652 | 2,247 | 82 | 776 | 1 | 5 | 5,963 | 3,540 |
| Total | 8,356 | 8,708 | 33,431 | 33,939 | 26,096 | 29,485 | 34,147 | 29,268 | 371,796 | 354,088 |

## JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| Market. | Carloads received. | This season. June 7. | This season. May 31. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POTATOES, South Carolina, Irish Cobblers, No. 1. (Cloth top, slat barrels.) | | | | |
| New York | [7] 718 | $12.00-$13.00 | $15.00-$16.00 | $9.00-$9.50 |
| Baltimore | 79 | 11.00- 11.50 | 13.00- 14.00 | 9.00-10.00 |
| Boston | 31 | 14.00- 14.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 114 | 18.50 | [1] 9.00- 9.25 | [1] 4.00- 5.00 |
| Kansas City | 60 | [1] 11.00 | [1] 10.00- 11.00 | [1] 4.00- 4.50 |
| St. Louis | 47 | [1] 10.00- 11.00 | [1] 10.50- 11.00 | [1] 4.50 |
| S. Carolina [2] | .... | 11.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 |
| ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2. (Standard crates.) | | | | |
| New York | 186 | $1.00-$1.25 | $1.75-$1.90 | $3.00-$3.50 |
| Baltimore | 20 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 4.00- 4.25 |
| Boston | 151 | 1.25- 1.50 | 1.25- 2.00 | 4.00 |
| Chicago | 150 | 1.00- 1.25 | 1.00- 1.50 | 3.75- 4.00 |
| Kansas City | 61 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3.75- 4.00 |
| St. Louis | 40 | 1.00- 1.25 | 1.50 | 2.75- 3.25 |
| California [2] | .... | 85c | 1.15- 1.25 | ..... |
| STRAWBERRIES, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Klondikes and Missionarys. (Quart basis.) | | | | |
| New York | 85 | 32c- 35c | 30c- 32c | 30c- 32c |
| Baltimore | 17 | 22½c- 28c | 20c- 30c | 30c- 35c |
| Boston | 102 | 30c- 37c | 25c- 38c | 32c- 35c |
| Chicago | 97 | [3] $6.00-$7.00 | [3] $6.00-$8.00 | [3] $6.00-$6.50 |
| Kansas City | 5 | [4] 7.00- 7.50 | [4] 7.50 | [4] 6.50 |
| TOMATOES, Florida Fancy Globes. (Sixes.) | | | | |
| New York | 68 | $7.50- $8.00 | $7.00- $7.50 | $1.50- $2.00 |
| Baltimore | 23 | 6.00- 7.25 | 7.00- 8.00 | 2.25- 3.00 |
| Chicago | 20 | [5] 9.00- 10.00 | [5] 9.50- 10.00 | 4.00- 4.50 |
| St. Louis | .... | 5.50- 6.50 | ..... | 3.25- 3.50 |
| Mississippi [2] | .... | [6] 2.50 | ..... | [6] 1.25 |

[1] Louisiana and Texas Bliss Triumphs, sacked per 100 pounds.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Kentucky Aromas, 24-quart crates.
[4] Missouri Aromas, 24-quart crates.
[5] Repacked stock.
[6] Mississippi Fours.
[7] Toral receipts of new stock from all sources.

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Klondikes and Missionarys were steady in eastern markets at 20 to 35 cents, quart basis. Total shipments were 1,007 cars, compared with 1,109 the week before and 1,197 during the corresponding week last season.

#### Cantaloupe Movement Aetive.

The feature of the week was a gain in cantaloupe shipments of approximately 1,000 cars. Opening prices of Salmon Tints, Standards, 45's, at California shipping points, were $2.85 to $3.75, but heavy haulings weakened prices to a closing range of $2.25 to 2.50. Demand was moderate. Eastern markets also were lower at the close, ranging $8 to $10 after early sales at $12 to $15. Cincinnati dropped from $15 to $8.50 per crate. Florida Green Meats were reported in Baltimore at $4 to $5 per standard crate. Practically all of the increase in movement occurred from the Imperial Valley of California, only a few cars being shipped from Florida. Total shipments were 1,251 cars, compared with 241 the preceding week and 656 during the corresponding week last year.

#### Tomatoes Steady.

The new crop of tomatoes is beginning to move from Mississippi and Texas. Carloads of fours, pink, unwrapped, were in moderate demand at Texas shipping points at $2.35 f. o. b. Prices in Chicago were $3 to $4. Green tomatoes, wrapped were in good demand at Mississippi shipping points at $2.50 per 4-basket flat, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Prices in Chicago were $2.50 to

$3.50. Florida tomatoes in eastern markets sold generally between $7 and $8 for fancy Globes in 6-basket carriers. Repacked stock in Chicago sold early at $11 to $12, closing $9 to $10. The heaviest movement is still coming from Florida, Texas, and Mississippi aiding in a moderate total increase. Shipments were 336 cars, compared with 204 the preceding week and 665 during the corresponding week last season.

### Peanut Imports Gain.

Peanut acreage is reported increased in some sections. The planting season is late. Cleaned Virginias, Jumbos, ranged 15 to 16 cents in New York on June 2 and 12 to 14 cents in Chicago. Demand is light on account of heavy importations which reached 104,533,290 pounds for the 10 months ending April 30, compared with only 20,906,301 pounds for the 12 months ending June 30 last year. Chinese peanuts, large sizes, ranged 9 to 10 cents per pound in San Francisco.

### Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Apple prices were steady. New York 2½ Baldwins sold at $11 to $11.50 in Pittsburg, Maine No. 1 Ben Davis at $6 to $7 in Boston, and middle western No. 1 Ben Davis in Chicago at $8 to $10. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps sold at $4 to $4.25 in Chicago. Cherries at auction in Boston brought $3.50 to $5.05 for Tartarians in 10-pound flats and $3.95 to $4.80 for Chapmans. Tartarians were in good demand in Detroit at $3.10 to $3.50 per flat.

There was good wire inquiry for peaches at Fort Valley, Ga., 6-basket carriers Uneedas selling mostly $2, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Georgia Mayflower was the chief variety in eastern markets ranging $2.25 to $4.50. Virginia pointed type cabbage, per 100-pound crate, brought $1.75 to $3.75 in eastern markets. Mississippi Wakefields varied from $2.25 to $4 in important consuming markets. Fancy Florida cucumbers were in good demand, prices ranging generally $2.50 to $3.75 per bushel hamper.

## POTATO PRICES DOUBLE.

(Continued from front page.)

Scarcity of old stock has been the leading potato market influence this spring. Although the stock on hand in January was about 25 per cent less than the preceding year, shipments continued in liberal volume. When the spring shipping season opened, the movement did not increase greatly. Soon it became evident that stock had been nearly exhausted except in Maine, which State often shipped from one-third to one-half the total weekly movement. Supplies soon fell below normal.

Old potatoes were selling in May at two to three times the prices in May, 1919, although the range at that time in representative markets was about double that of May, 1918. The volume of new stock, so far, is somewhat in excess of the shipments the early part of last season, but is much less than in 1918 when shipments to June 1 were 7,823 cars, or about double those of the present season to the same date. The shipments in 1919 from the 15 early shipping States were only a little over two-thirds those of the 1918 season, while even the 1918 shipping season ran well below the average volume of the three preceding seasons.

### Progress of Shipping Season.

The last of August may be taken as the end of the early potato crop season. Shipments from southern sections are then declining rapidly and stocks from northern producing States rule the markets. Extreme southern and southwestern shipping sections are practically done at that time. Florida opens the active season in April and leads the extra early sections in volume of movement with 2,000 to 5,000 cars yearly. Louisiana shipped three-fourths as many early potatoes as Florida in 1918, but usually ships less than 1,000 cars each season. Texas has averaged nearly 1,500 cars yearly.

Other States in the extra early section ship in light volume but movement increases rapidly when North and South Carolina begin the active season in May. Virginia shipments follow soon after. This State is the leading early potato section and ships from one-third to two-thirds the annual volume of early stock. This year's shipping season began later than usual, opening the last week in May. Virginia shipments and those from Maryland, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky continue through the remainder of the early season and overlap to some extent with early shipments from northern potato sections. There is a short active season of shipment for Arkansas and Oklahoma with a few hundred cars in June and early July. The two States together usually move from 600 to 1,000 cars of early potatoes.

### Decrease and Recovery in Virginia.

The volume of potato shipments from Virginia, the leading early potato section, has shown a decreasing tendency since 1916, the volume of movement having been reduced to about one-half. This year Virginia shows a 50 per cent increase in acreage, indicating the heaviest planting since 1917.

North Carolina potato shipments have

## CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF EARLY POTATOES.

| States. | Shipping season. | To June 5— | | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1920 | 1919 | | | |
| Alabama | May 1–June 30 | 180 | 22 | 90 | 579 | 633 |
| Arkansas | May 25–July 15 | 1 | ..... | 185 | 277 | 334 |
| Florida | Apr. 1–June 15 | 2,198 | 2,245 | 2,275 | 4,834 | 4,284 |
| George | May 1–July 15 | 110 | 42 | 127 | 267 | 182 |
| Kansas | July 1–Sept. 30 | ..... | ..... | 1,125 | 817 | 823 |
| Kentucky | June 25–Sept. 30 | ..... | ..... | 664 | 496 | 511 |
| Louisiana | May 1–June 30 | 509 | 123 | 550 | 3,866 | 1,042 |
| Maryland | June 1–Sept. 30 | ..... | ..... | 1,470 | 703 | 2,186 |
| Mississippi | May 1–June 30 | 3 | 1 | 151 | 307 | 160 |
| Missouri | June 25–Sept. 30 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 108 | 182 |
| North Carolina | May 15–Aug. 31 | 553 | 80 | 3,308 | 5,543 | 4,700 |
| Oklahoma | May 25–July 15 | ..... | ..... | 658 | 349 | 625 |
| South Carolina | May 1–July 15 | 1,905 | 445 | 1,216 | 2,812 | 2,440 |
| Texas | Apr. 25–July 15 | 175 | 427 | 808 | 2,312 | 1,671 |
| Virginia | May 25–Sept. 30 | 27 | 59 | 11,520 | 11,101 | 19,773 |
| Total | | 5,661 | 3,444 | 24,262 | 34,371 | 39,546 |

## UNLOADS OF EARLY POTATOES.

### Carloads Received at 10 Large Cities from Early Producing States.

| | | Boston. | Chicago. | Cincinnati. | Detroit. | Kansas City. | New York. | Omaha. | Philadelphia. | Pittsburgh. | St. Louis. | Ten cities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1919 | ..... | 16 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| | 1918 | 1 | 69 | 121 | 31 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 232 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 86 | 130 | 2 | 3 | 22 | ..... | 14 | 22 | 20 | 299 |
| Arkansas | 1919 | ..... | 128 | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 186 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 101 | 1 | ..... | 61 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 177 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 143 | 1 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | 65 | 265 |
| California | 1919 | ..... | 130 | ..... | 5 | 10 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 149 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 157 | ..... | 3 | 48 | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 237 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 241 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 78 | 1 | ..... | 34 | 359 |
| Florida | 1919 | 60 | 152 | 93 | 44 | 5 | 828 | 17 | 443 | 136 | 22 | 1,800 |
| | 1918 | 224 | 245 | 106 | 71 | 12 | 1,734 | 3 | 908 | 353 | ..... | 3,656 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 389 | 165 | 96 | 23 | 1,236 | 2 | 744 | 310 | 63 | 3,028 |
| Georgia | 1919 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 33 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 28 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 74 | 66 | ..... | 234 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 27 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 1 | ..... | 21 | 1 | 87 |
| Kansas | 1919 | ..... | 146 | ..... | 1 | 83 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 283 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | 63 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 98 |
| Kentucky | 1919 | ..... | 133 | 3 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 |
| | 1918 | 12 | 114 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 142 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 112 | 11 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 150 |
| Louisiana | 1919 | ..... | 159 | 22 | 3 | 37 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 55 | 287 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 967 | 89 | 174 | 149 | 27 | 58 | ..... | 123 | ..... | 1,587 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 315 | 57 | 14 | 58 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 27 | 62 | 534 |
| Maryland | 1919 | 257 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 164 | 142 | ..... | 623 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | 55 | 63 | ..... | 200 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 112 | ..... | 45 | 1 | 65 | ..... | 3 | 133 | 1 | 360 |
| Mississippi | 1919 | ..... | 90 | 20 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 129 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 131 | 51 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 195 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 59 | 37 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 18 | 125 |
| Missouri | 1919 | ..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 359 | 417 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 52 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 141 | 217 |
| North Carolina | 1919 | 108 | 52 | 89 | 93 | ..... | 738 | ..... | 357 | 186 | ..... | 1,623 |
| | 1918 | 123 | 125 | 51 | 138 | ..... | 1,067 | ..... | 403 | 358 | ..... | 2,265 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 22 | 108 | 31 | ..... | 759 | ..... | 220 | 392 | ..... | 1,532 |
| Oklahoma | 1919 | ..... | 207 | 24 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 375 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... | 66 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 135 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 38 | 98 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 275 |
| South Carolina | 1919 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 697 | ..... | 277 | 41 | ..... | 1,037 |
| | 1918 | 171 | ..... | 4 | 18 | ..... | 965 | ..... | 447 | 108 | ..... | 1,713 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 13 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1,081 | ..... | 399 | 144 | ..... | 1,642 |
| Texas | 1919 | ..... | 308 | 17 | 29 | 111 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 14 | 60 | 551 |
| | 1918 | ..... | 567 | 13 | 60 | 96 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 798 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 379 | 3 | 19 | 110 | ..... | 45 | ..... | 5 | 107 | 667 |
| Virginia | 1919 | 482 | 668 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 2,536 | ..... | 871 | 861 | 29 | 5,470 |
| | 1918 | 1,009 | 572 | 3 | 338 | ..... | 2,334 | ..... | 622 | 677 | ..... | 5,555 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 1,179 | 103 | 228 | 15 | 4,721 | ..... | 1,503 | 871 | 71 | 8,691 |
| Total | 1919 | 929 | 2,245 | 296 | 203 | 355 | 4,880 | 118 | 2,126 | 1,391 | 600 | 13,143 |
| | 1918 | 1,540 | 3,162 | 481 | 836 | 554 | 6,231 | 185 | 2,509 | 1,796 | ..... | 17,294 |
| | 1917 | ..... | 3,228 | 623 | 486 | 472 | 7,919 | 153 | 2,885 | 1,954 | 609 | 18,329 |

shown some tendency to increase relatively and reached about one-half the volume of Virginia shipments in 1918 but receded last season. California ships potatoes throughout the year. The movement from the southern part of the State to the end of May was 58 cars, compared with 16 to the corresponding date of 1919.

### Cities Lightly Supplied.

Car-lot supplies of early potatoes at ten large city markets have decreased during the past three seasons from 18,329 cars in 1917 to 13,143 cars in 1919. The downward trend of receipts has been shared by the large cities.

Early potatoes from the southeastern States have gone in largest proportion to northeastern cities, while the large western markets have been supplied chiefly from the southwestern States, although Florida ships a considerable volume of extra early potatoes to Chicago and other central distributing markets and the Chicago unloads of Virginia potatoes have averaged nearly 1,000 cars per year. Unloads of Virginia potatoes in New York have averaged over 3,000 cars per calendar year since 1916. Florida potatoes have gone chiefly to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston, while Texas and Louisiana early potatoes led in the receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Louisiana shipments were heaviest to Chicago and also went in considerable number to Kansas City, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. North and South Carolina stock went mostly to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston, other principal cities averaging less than 50 cars yearly.

## SOUTHWESTERN TOMATOES START MOVEMENT.

### Rain and Cool Weather Cause Some Delay—Canada Gets First Car.

The tomato crop in the Crystal Springs, Mississippi district, according to a report to the United States Bureau of Markets, is about 10 days later than last year on account of the cool spring and the excessive rains during the growing season. The plants are in a healthy condition. Tomato worms are prevalent as a result of the rainy season and because few of the growers spray. Some field, mostly those planted to Bonny Best, an early variety, are affected with black rot.

The first car of tomatoes was loaded May 31 and sold for $2.65 per four-basket crate f. o. b., cash, track. This was a solid car of Bonny Best and was destined to Montreal, Canada. The various shippers expected to load about five cars June 1 and one or two of these were Globes or Detroit varieties. These cars are reported to have been sold on wire orders at $3 per crate f. o. b. Crystal Springs.

### Inspection is Limited.

The Globes and Detroits are the main varieties grown in this district and about 85 per cent of the entire crop is shipped green, wrapped. The four-basket flat is the only crate used and practically all green wrapped tomatoes are loaded in dry refrigerator cars. All pinks are shipped under refrigeration. Some express cars are used for both pinks and green wrapped and move under refrigeration and ventilation. Each shipper has his own inspector and as usual the inspection is very limited.

All cars are loaded either with No. 1's or No. 2's. No. 1's are generally of uniform size and practically free from blemishes, such as growth cracks, cat faces, or worms. No. 2's include tomatoes not accepted as No. 1's unless the inspector throws them out as culls, which is very seldom the case.

### Yield May be Short.

The general opinion is that the yield is not so good as last year, but that in the end as many cars will be shipped out of the district as were last year, the acreage having been increased about 25 per cent this year. The general movement began about June 7.

The cabbage, bean, beet, and carrot crops were about 75 per cent shipped by June 1. Cabbage is practically full ripe and some over-ripe.

A local reporter states that the tomato acreage adjacent to Utica, Mississippi, is 50 per cent more this year than in 1919 and with favorable weather conditions he expects about 150 cars to move from Utica, the crop yielding about 250 crates per acre. Transportation facilities are adequate but labor is scarce.

### Texas Shipments Begin.

The heavy movement from the tomato section of east Texas is very likely to prevail during about the same period as that from Mississippi. Shipments will be larger than in 1919 according to the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, and the greater part of the crop will be green wrapped and will move under standard ventilation with probably over 1,000 cars to be shipped. The estimate from the field agent of the United States Bureau of Markets is 1,250 cars if weather conditions are favorable. The season may last six weeks owing to the uneven set caused by April frosts.

## COMMERCIAL ACREAGE OF EARLY POTATOES REPORTED MAY 27.

[Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

| State. | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 3,815 | 3,000 | 9,100 | 4,600 | 1,400 |
| Arizona | 1,600 | 500 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 1,435 | 2,000 | 3,600 | 3,350 | 1,900 |
| California: | | | | | |
| Southern | 12,150 | 10,630 | 12,320 | 13,379 | ..... |
| San Joaquin Delta | 9,000 | 8,220 | 7,150 | 6,000 | ..... |
| Florida | 22,987 | 18,050 | 29,100 | 18,900 | 16,400 |
| Georgia | 1,650 | 1,350 | 2,250 | 1,750 | 1,300 |
| Kansas | 7,570 | 6,200 | 6,400 | 5,300 | 3,400 |
| Kentucky | 5,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | 11,950 | 16,600 | 39,000 | 22,700 | 17,800 |
| Maryland | 10,755 | 6,950 | 6,550 | 8,950 | 6,400 |
| Mississippi | 1,900 | 1,700 | 3,150 | 3,300 | 3,200 |
| Missouri | 825 | 850 | 900 | 1,850 | 1,000 |
| New Jersey | 32,340 | 30,800 | 24,500 | 24,950 | 24,800 |
| North Carolina | 18,865 | 18,150 | 27,700 | 19,600 | 8,800 |
| Oklahoma | 3,475 | 3,000 | 4,100 | 6,200 | 10,100 |
| South Carolina | 8,500 | 7,550 | 14,050 | 10,000 | 9,300 |
| Texas | 12,920 | 8,450 | 14,450 | 12,650 | 15,900 |
| Virginia | 86,300 | 53,100 | 65,000 | 104,900 | 111,500 |
| United States | 253,037 | 201,100 | 274,370 | 268,379 | 233,200 |

## FLORIDA POTATOES—SPAULDING ROSE NO. 1.

### Jobbing Price Range per Double Head Barrel.

| | | April. | May. | Early June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1920 | $20.00 | $15.00–18.00 | $15.00 |
| | 1919 | 11.50–12.00 | 7.50– 9.50 | 12.00 |
| | 1918 | 5.50– 7.00 | 3.50– 4.50 | 5.00– 6.00 |
| Chicago | 1920 | 20.00–25.00 | 15.00–20.00 | 15.00 |
| | 1919 | 10.00–14.00 | 8.00– 9.50 | 8.50– 9.50 |
| | 1918 | 5.00– 6.50 | 3.50– 4.50 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 1920 | 20.00–22.00 | 14.00–17.00 | 14.00–18.00 |
| | 1919 | 9.00–11.00 | 8.00– 9.25 | 9.00– 9.50 |
| | 1918 | 4.50– 5.50 | 3.50– 4.50 | ..... |
| Detroit | 1920 | 11.00 | 15.00–18.00 | 14.00–18.00 |
| | 1919 | ..... | 8.50–10.00 | 9.00– 9.75 |
| | 1918 | 6.00– 7.50 | 3.50– 4.50 | 5.00– 5.25 |
| New York | 1920 | 18.00 | 15.00–20.00 | 12.50–18.00 |
| | 1919 | 10.50–13.00 | 7.50– 9.00 | 9.50–10.00 |
| | 1918 | 4.50– 5.75 | 4.50– 6.00 | 4.00– 5.00 |
| Philadelphia | 1920 | 18.00–20.00 | 14–18.00 | 13.00–15.00 |
| | 1919 | 8.50–10.50 | 8.00– 9.25 | 9.50–10.50 |
| | 1918 | 4.75– 5.25 | 3.50– 5.00 | 4.75– 5.50 |
| Pittsburgh | 1920 | 20–22.00 | 16–20.00 | 13.00–15.00 |
| | 1919 | 9.50–12.50 | 8.00– 9.50 | 10.00–10.50 |
| | 1918 | 5.09– 6.00 | 3.50– 5.00 | 4.75– 5.50 |

### F. O. B. PRICES FLORIDA POTATOES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hastings | 1920 | $15.00 | $12.00–15.00 | $11.00–12.00 |
| | 1919 | 7.50– 9.00 | 7.00– 8.00 | ..... |
| | 1918 | 4.00– 4.50 | 2.25– 3.75 | ..... |

## Apple Prospects Generally Good.

The following items regarding the outlook for the coming apple crop are based on correspondence with voluntary reporters who are regarded as usually very well informed on the situation in their respective sections. The summaries contain valuable information, but the Bureau of Markets can not guarantee the authenticity of any of the statements.

**New York.**—Scattering local reports from the Hudson Valley apple section indicate a normal or five-year average yield. Sour cherries show increase from last year and are probably about 85 per cent of average; pears 95 per cent of average; the sweet cherry crop was apparently destroyed by severe winter. Small fruit crops suffered from lack of rain.

Local reports from western New York apple sections indicate full bloom and generally favorable conditions for apples, but as in Massachusetts and New England, the Baldwin variety does not show full bloom, although promising a set larger than last year's. Indications are favorable for sour cherries and pears and uneven for peaches, but probably equal to average yield.

**Massachusetts.**—Local estimates from apple-growing sections of Massachusetts indicate full bloom of summer and fall varieties, but below the recent average for Baldwins. The lighter bloom for this variety is considered a result of winter injury to trees two seasons ago.

**Maryland.**—Local reports from Maryland apple sections indicate about the same production as last year for Grimes, Staman, and York Imperial of 69 to 75 per cent of a full crop. Ben Davis and Ganos are reported a full crop. Older trees of York Imperial

(Continued on page 363.)

## CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MAY.

| Shipping districts. | May this season. | May last season. | Prev. mo. this season. | Total this season to June 5, inc. | Total last season to June 5, inc. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Boxed apples.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 41 | 12 | 48 | 4,150 | 3,469 | 3,473 |
| Idaho | 8 | 11 | 20 | 3,599 | 536 | 536 |
| Oreg. | 79 | 7 | 93 | 4,712 | 2,246 | 2,246 |
| Wash. | 499 | 60 | 1,122 | 24,542 | 16,221 | 16,232 |
| Sect. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,821 | 3,094 | 3,094 |
| Total | 627 | 90 | 1,283 | 41,824 | 25,566 | 25,581 |
| **Barreled apples.** | | | | | | |
| Ill. | 67 | 39 | 24 | 2,755 | 2,662 | 2,676 |
| Ind. | 14 | 0 | 12 | 115 | 144 | 144 |
| Mo. | 30 | 20 | 29 | 1,918 | 1,167 | 1,167 |
| N. Y. | 437 | 228 | 528 | 10,200 | 22,871 | 22,900 |
| S. Dak. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Va. | 61 | 49 | 102 | 6,363 | 4,221 | 4,227 |
| W. Va. | 15 | 3 | 24 | 2,800 | 2,919 | 2,919 |
| Sect. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,900 | 10,013 | 10,013 |
| Total | 625 | 339 | 720 | 40,053 | 44,000 | 44,049 |
| **Cabbage.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 160 | 358 | 92 | 266 | 414 | 421 |
| N. Calif. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 189 | 316 | 349 |
| S. Calif. | 282 | 228 | 126 | 859 | 913 | 1,012 |
| Fla. | 120 | 44 | 1,682 | 4,719 | 1,534 | 1,539 |
| Ga. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| La. | 95 | 61 | 54 | 227 | 180 | 187 |
| Miss. | 637 | 431 | 6 | 783 | 493 | 566 |
| N. C. | 18 | 22 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 27 |
| S. C. | 907 | 464 | 13 | 762 | 1,119 | 1,172 |
| Tenn. | 5 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 34 | 175 |
| Tex. | 658 | 222 | 1,900 | 4,831 | 1,409 | 1,430 |
| Va., E. shore | 20 | 80 | 0 | 58 | 125 | 166 |
| Va., Norfolk | 48 | 480 | 0 | 100 | 573 | 848 |
| Sect. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,460 |
| Total | 2,951 | 2,404 | 3,878 | 12,825 | 7,133 | 23,354 |
| **Cantaloupes.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. Imp. Vlly. | 475 | 58 | 0 | 1,479 | 662 | 7,799 |
| Fla. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 82 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,073 |
| Total | 475 | 66 | 0 | 1,492 | 673 | 21,954 |
| **Celery.** | | | | | | |
| Fla. | 320 | 507 | 683 | 3,003 | 2,044 | 2,051 |
| **Cucumbers.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 24 | 13 | 0 | 79 | 36 | 83 |
| Fla. | 1,144 | 1,168 | 55 | 1,364 | 1,725 | 1,815 |
| Ind. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| La. | 24 | 97 | 0 | 41 | 126 | 152 |
| N. J. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 163 |
| Tex. | 44 | 65 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 92 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,001 |
| Total | 1,241 | 1,343 | 55 | 1,561 | 1,958 | 4,306 |
| **Dry beans.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 449 | 535 | 158 | 3,432 | 3,603 | 4,552 |
| Colo. | 5 | 23 | 6 | 183 | 584 | 839 |
| Idaho | 13 | 50 | 17 | 104 | 291 | 353 |
| Mich. | 96 | 107 | 51 | 1,375 | 1,152 | 1,375 |
| Nebr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| N. M. | 59 | 11 | 75 | 577 | 191 | 211 |
| N. Y. | 9 | 11 | 6 | 119 | 88 | 101 |
| Oreg. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 34 |
| Wash. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 29 |
| Wis. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 28 |
| Secs. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 642 | 739 | 315 | 5,827 | 5,999 | 7,538 |
| **Eggplant.** | | | | | | |
| Fla. | 35 | 13 | 1 | 50 | 26 | 96 |
| **Grapefruit.** | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 13 | 13 |
| Calif. | 90 | 62 | 19 | 253 | 313 | 349 |
| Fla. | 1,739 | 98 | 1,081 | 10,293 | 6,077 | 6,100 |
| Total | 1,829 | 160 | 1,101 | 10,571 | 6,403 | 6,462 |
| **Lettuce.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Calif. | 888 | 491 | 640 | 4,767 | 2,260 | 2,330 |
| N. J. | 10 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 12 | 245 |
| N. C. | 226 | 229 | 33 | 259 | 319 | 319 |
| S. C. | 48 | 30 | 307 | 355 | 395 | 395 |
| Tenn. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Va. Norf. 1st. | 13 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 18 |
| Sects. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,007 |
| Sects. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,176 | 2,026 | 2,026 |
| Total | 1,170 | 774 | 980 | 8,612 | 5,027 | 7,342 |

| Shipping districts. | May this season. | May last season. | Prev. mo. this season. | Total this season to June 5, inc. | Total last season to June 5, inc. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lemons.** | | | | | | |
| S. Calif. | 1,410 | 1,380 | 496 | 5,306 | 6,705 | 9,271 |
| Sects. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 | 261 | 261 |
| Total | 1,410 | 1,380 | 496 | 5,632 | 6,966 | 9,532 |
| **Oranges.** | | | | | | |
| Cent. Calif. | 771 | 788 | 759 | 4,564 | 3,219 | 3,329 |
| S. Calif. | 3,609 | 3,850 | 2,803 | 17,124 | 20,917 | 31,837 |
| Fla. | 546 | 184 | 884 | 16,336 | 15,256 | 15,259 |
| Sects. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 | 229 | 229 |
| Total | 4,926 | 4,822 | 4,446 | 38,368 | 39,621 | 50,654 |
| **Onions.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 1,088 | 481 | 66 | 1,248 | 557 | 5,401 |
| Fla. | 10 | 0 | 14 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| La. | 46 | 58 | 0 | 51 | 72 | 101 |
| Tex. | 3,088 | 1,907 | 1,654 | 4,843 | 2,776 | 2,876 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,112 |
| Total | 4,232 | 2,446 | 1,734 | 6,166 | 3,405 | 20,490 |
| **Peaches.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 7,846 |
| Fla. | 2 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 21 |
| Ga. | 41 | 295 | 0 | 120 | 831 | 7,236 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,820 |
| Total | 45 | 315 | 0 | 135 | 855 | 30,923 |
| **Peppers.** | | | | | | |
| Fla. 1st. | 183 | 240 | 30 | 296 | 344 | 739 |
| **Strawberries.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 73 | 83 | 71 | 138 | 229 | 229 |
| Ark. | 816 | 955 | 7 | 862 | 1,030 | 1,034 |
| Calif. | 161 | 295 | 3 | 183 | 360 | 703 |
| Del. | 62 | 126 | 0 | 138 | 285 | 430 |
| Ill. | 41 | 14 | 0 | 55 | 43 | 80 |
| Ind. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 39 |
| Ky. | 42 | 35 | 0 | 135 | 99 | 132 |
| La. | 210 | 78 | 620 | 860 | 682 | 682 |
| Md. E. shore | 223 | 419 | 0 | 376 | 545 | 608 |
| Md. other | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Miss. | 12 | 48 | 40 | 22 | 102 | 102 |
| Mo. | 183 | 796 | 0 | 278 | 979 | 1,081 |
| N. J. | 6 | 75 | 0 | 43 | 166 | 326 |
| N. C. | 402 | 419 | 32 | 434 | 472 | 484 |
| E. Tenn. | 353 | 267 | 0 | 436 | 288 | 294 |
| W. Tenn. | 630 | 765 | 0 | 680 | 788 | 805 |
| Tex. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 14 |
| Va. E. shore | 185 | 135 | 0 | 229 | 142 | 142 |
| Va., Norf. | 71 | 66 | 0 | 88 | 66 | 66 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 809 |
| Secs. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 153 | 21 | 21 |
| Total | 3,473 | 4,588 | 773 | 5,121 | 6,326 | 8,084 |
| **String beans.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 13 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 4 |
| Fla. 1st. | 397 | 217 | 48 | 451 | 420 | 425 |
| Ga. | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| La. | 122 | 105 | 0 | 139 | 116 | 157 |
| Miss. | 89 | 37 | 0 | 111 | 39 | 39 |
| N. C. | 11 | 62 | 0 | 49 | 125 | 175 |
| S. C. | 85 | 162 | 0 | 96 | 170 | 172 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 749 |
| Total | 718 | 589 | 48 | 866 | 880 | 1,729 |
| **Sweet potatoes.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 24 | 0 | 24 | 360 | 342 | 342 |
| Calif. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 639 | 799 | 800 |
| Del. | 40 | 0 | 129 | 1,179 | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| Ga. | 58 | 6 | 72 | 450 | 520 | 525 |
| Ill. | 15 | 0 | 24 | 317 | 101 | 101 |
| Ind. | 6 | 0 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 17 |
| La. | 9 | 1 | 25 | 209 | 150 | 150 |
| Md. | 14 | 1 | 20 | 1,179 | 441 | 441 |
| N. J. | 93 | 0 | 133 | 2,205 | 1,785 | 1,785 |
| N. C. | 72 | 0 | 43 | 698 | 708 | 708 |
| Tenn. | 45 | 0 | 215 | 1,198 | 545 | 545 |
| Tex. | 1 | 1 | 17 | 500 | 329 | 329 |
| Other Va. | 6 | 1 | 0 | 155 | 76 | 76 |
| Secs. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,132 | 3,344 | 3,344 |
| Total | 383 | 12 | 711 | 15,246 | 10,534 | 10,540 |
| **Tomatoes.** | | | | | | |
| Calif.-S. D. | 1 | 54 | 0 | 7 | 59 | 642 |
| Fla., E. coast. | 338 | 556 | 466 | 2,725 | 2,619 | 2,622 |
| Other Fla. | 198 | 1,201 | 0 | 414 | 1,484 | 1,846 |
| Miss. | 1 | 7 | 0 | 28 | 87 | 1,388 |
| Tex. | 105 | 106 | 0 | 168 | 195 | 1,205 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,766 |
| Total | 643 | 1,924 | 466 | 3,342 | 4,444 | 14,469 |

| Shipping districts. | May this season. | May last season. | Prev. mo. this season. | Total this season to June 5, inc. | Total last season to June 5, inc. | Total last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Watermelons.** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 13 | 6 | 0 | 56 | 47 | 3,300 |
| Fla. | 5 | 291 | 0 | 137 | 537 | 3,878 |
| Tex. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 3,007 |
| Secs. not yet shipping | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,765 |
| Total | 18 | 299 | 0 | 205 | 599 | 30,950 |
| **White potatoes (new stock).** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 128 | 6 | 0 | 180 | 22 | 90 |
| Ark. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 185 |
| N. Calif. | 2 | 48 | 0 | 34 | 75 | 7,229 |
| S. Calif. | 65 | 17 | 0 | 109 | 21 | 1,375 |
| Fla. | 2,051 | 1,499 | 43 | 2,357 | 2,245 | 2,275 |
| Ga. | 25 | 28 | 0 | 110 | 42 | 127 |
| La., 1st. | 395 | 70 | 0 | 509 | 123 | 550 |
| Miss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 151 |
| N. C. | 32 | 11 | 0 | 553 | 80 | 3,308 |
| S. C. | 850 | 341 | 2 | 1,905 | 445 | 1,216 |
| Tex. | 103 | 213 | 36 | 175 | 427 | 808 |
| Va., E. Shore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 9,235 |
| Va., Norf. | 0 | 13 | 0 | 24 | 19 | 2,285 |
| Total | 3,652 | 2,247 | 82 | 5,963 | 3,540 | 28,834 |
| **White potatoes (old stock).** | | | | | | |
| Calif. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,340 | 10,351 |
| N. district | 146 | 55 | 91 | 7,229 | ..... | ..... |
| S. district | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1,375 | ..... | ..... |
| Colo. | 22 | 828 | 88 | 8,784 | 13,462 | 13,647 |
| Idaho | 16 | 525 | 89 | 6,695 | 7,669 | 7,726 |
| Me. | 1,171 | 1,618 | 3,448 | 23,306 | 17,918 | 19,026 |
| Mich. | 236 | 1,291 | 556 | 8,769 | 10,454 | 11,063 |
| Minn. | 235 | 1,018 | 966 | 21,794 | 23,200 | 23,515 |
| Mont. | 0 | 88 | 3 | 348 | 765 | 771 |
| Nebr. | 4 | 87 | 14 | 1,656 | 3,817 | 3,823 |
| Nev. | 1 | 8 | 13 | 777 | 725 | 726 |
| N. Y., L. I. | 7 | 54 | 22 | 3,691 | 4,350 | 4,350 |
| Other N. Y. | 170 | 320 | 794 | 8,848 | 5,644 | 5,739 |
| N. Dak. | 22 | 191 | 97 | 2,216 | 2,509 | 2,530 |
| Oreg. | 33 | 98 | 55 | 738 | 1,415 | 1,628 |
| Penn. | 64 | 116 | 116 | 3,622 | 2,112 | 2,119 |
| S. Dak. | 4 | 24 | 14 | 678 | 1,289 | 1,291 |
| Wash. | 67 | 243 | 193 | 3,073 | 2,755 | 2,914 |
| Wis. | 259 | 963 | 656 | 17,450 | 20,409 | 20,655 |
| Other States | 4 | 13 | 82 | 11,701 | 7,476 | 7,489 |
| Sects. thru | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,028 | 37,179 | 37,179 |
| Total | 2,463 | 7,542 | 7,304 | 158,778 | 173,488 | 176,542 |
| Imports Canada | 410 | 666 | 672 | 5,087 | 1,959 | 2,030 |
| **Mixed and bunched vegetables.** | | | | | | |
| Ala. | 34 | 71 | 15 | 51 | 101 | 109 |
| Ark. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| N. Calif. | 196 | 192 | 140 | 858 | 880 | 1,955 |
| S. Calif. | 307 | 222 | 231 | 2,402 | 1,876 | 4,148 |
| Fla. | 145 | 72 | 36 | 330 | 311 | 318 |
| La. | 150 | 102 | 178 | 1,246 | 539 | 559 |
| Md. | 49 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 33 |
| Miss. | 183 | 255 | 71 | 364 | 370 | 455 |
| Mo. | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| N. C. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 78 |
| S. C. | 101 | 74 | 19 | 138 | 140 | 310 |
| Tex. | 113 | 85 | 8 | 257 | 248 | 253 |
| Va. Norf. | 73 | 22 | 26 | 125 | 28 | 37 |
| Total | 1,370 | 1,100 | 734 | 5,856 | 4,498 | 8,261 |

### Navy Buys Danish Potatoes.

In New York an order was placed recently for 500,000 pounds of potatoes for the Navy supply ship. So much Fusarium disease was found in the domestic stock available, that the contractors considered it necessary to use potatoes imported from Denmark, although the outside appearance of the Danish potatoes was much darker and less attractive. The imported stock, it was said, could more easily pass Navy specifications than the available stock of potatoes grown in this country.

New York quotations for best Danish sacked stock May 27 were on a basis equivalent to $5.15 and $5.45 per 100 pounds and for poorer stock $4.55, compared with $6.65 for $6.95 for Maine Green Mountains in bulk.

## CINCINNATI LARGE MARKET.

(Continued from front page.)

ber received. This total for the four years reached 2,009 cars, of which 383 cars, or 19 per cent, were shipped from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and 433 cars, or 22 per cent, came from Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Southern Texas, a heavy producing section, furnished but very few cars.

Cantaloupe receipts reached the total of 1,816 cars, practically 63 per cent of which came from the Imperial Valley and Turlock sections of California, and from Colorado. Indiana and Arizona ranked third and fourth, respectively, as shipping States. Receipts from the heavy producing States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, and Georgia were practically negligible.

Comparatively speaking, receipts of onions at Cincinnati were markedly few. This fact is probably accounted for by the heavy supply of home-grown stock in near-by areas. Outside of Ohio, Indiana and Texas furnished the bulk of carlots received.

### Georgia Peaches Led.

Georgia contributed 31 per cent of the peaches unloaded at Cincinnati during the four years, having sent 635 cars out of a total of 2,040 cars received from all sources. This market center is evidently an important one to Georgia peach growers. New York, Arkansas, Texas, and West Virginia were other important centers shipping peaches to this market.

Practically all the carlot receipts of strawberries at Cincinnati came from the three States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida. It is to be noted with interest that Kentucky, a bordering State with practically the same shipping season as Tennessee, shipped only five cars in 1919 while the latter State shipped 102. This is accounted for in part, however, by the fact that Kentucky berries are marketed extensively in Cincinnati from river boats and in less-than-carload lots.

Florida, Mississippi, and Texas were the producing areas that furnished Cincinnati with the bulk of its supply of tomatoes. These States are early shipping sections, and the later demands for tomatoes were probably met mostly with home-grown stock and that from near-by areas.

### Monthly Unloads Given.

The table accompanying this article showing monthly unloads at Cincinnati presents interesting data concerning periods of heaviest and lightest receipts of the fruits and vegetables covered in this report.

The peak of white potato shipments came in June when southern crops were in full movement and home-grown stock at its lowest ebb. October and November are recorded as the next heaviest months, coincident with the movement of the northern crop.

The high point of apple shipments is reached in October; after that the receipts gradually decrease until the low point is registered in June. Cabbage also reaches its highest point in October, onion receipts following nearly the same trend.

Cantaloupes, peaches, and strawberries are shown to extend over a five-months' shipping period with the peak for the first two commodities in July and the high point for strawberries in May.

### Rank as Market Center.

Ranking in fifteenth place among the cities of the United States so far as population goes, according to the results of the 1920 census so far announced, Cincinnati ranked in about seventh place as a consuming and distributing center for unloads of perishable fruits and vegetables in 1919. The position of the city as the metropolis of an extensive and populous territory and its ample water and rail transportation facilities which afford ready means to reship in less-than-car-lot packages the carload consignments received at its terminals are no doubt important reasons for its high rank as a marketing center.

### Monthly Unloads at Cincinnati.

[Cars.]

| Crop and year. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | 102 | 101 | 51 | 48 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 125 | 159 | 376 | 239 | 207 |
| 1918 | 18 | 46 | 76 | 61 | 46 | 19 | 19 | 43 | 116 | 294 | 259 | 133 |
| 1917 | 55 | 49 | 76 | 31 | 24 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 77 | 127 | 142 |
| 1916 | 61 | 88 | 87 | 64 | 46 | 31 | 51 | 71 | 139 | 343 | 231 | 126 |
| Average | 59 | 71 | 72 | 51 | 33 | 16 | 26 | 62 | 108 | 272 | 214 | 152 |
| Cabbage: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | 44 | 49 | 40 | 34 | 50 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 53 | 135 | 89 | 28 |
| 1918 | 30 | 34 | 43 | 51 | 78 | 28 | 0 | 3 | 66 | 119 | 86 | 37 |
| 1917 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 70 | 123 | 77 | 34 |
| 1916 | 32 | 41 | 57 | 44 | 39 | 32 | 2 | 10 | 44 | 84 | 46 | 21 |
| Average | 30 | 34 | 41 | 34 | 48 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 58 | 115 | 74 | 30 |
| Cantaloupes: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 170 | 158 | 116 | 50 | ... | ... |
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 99 | 116 | 91 | 23 | ... | ... |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 169 | 100 | 68 | 53 | ... | ... |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 122 | 134 | 102 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Average | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 140 | 127 | 94 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Onions: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | 27 | 21 | 22 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 33 | 22 | 16 |
| 1918 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 44 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 38 | 51 | 34 | 13 |
| 1917 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 45 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 37 | 34 | 43 |
| 1916 | 20 | 25 | 28 | 43 | 30 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 34 | 41 | 19 | 16 |
| Average | 20 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 40 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 29 | 40 | 27 | 22 |
| Peaches: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 225 | 198 | 122 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 182 | 61 | 71 | 11 | ... | ... |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 108 | 127 | 88 | 151 | ... | ... |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 126 | 72 | 186 | 97 | ... | ... |
| Average | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 160 | 114 | 117 | 67 | ... | ... |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | 88 | 83 | 182 | 210 | 217 | 231 | 93 | 117 | 171 | 293 | 246 | 116 |
| 1918 | 75 | 79 | 103 | 158 | 209 | 340 | 69 | 17 | 87 | 202 | 145 | 51 |
| 1917 | 107 | 108 | 105 | 170 | 196 | 293 | 81 | 52 | 113 | 148 | 83 | 117 |
| 1916 | 103 | 120 | 142 | 133 | 208 | 275 | 75 | 20 | 109 | 192 | 132 | 96 |
| Average | 94 | 97 | 134 | 168 | 207 | 285 | 79 | 51 | 120 | 213 | 151 | 95 |
| Strawberries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | ... | ... | 4 | 69 | 148 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1918 | ... | ... | 22 | 60 | 166 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 0 | 17 | 166 | 76 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1916 | ... | ... | 0 | 37 | 202 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Average | ... | ... | 6 | 46 | 170 | 26 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tomatoes: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 44 | 34 | 70 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 1918 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 37 | 42 | 37 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 1917 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 67 | 103 | 89 | 54 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 1916 | 2 | 15 | 53 | 101 | 80 | 81 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Average | 2 | 7 | 21 | 48 | 56 | 73 | 72 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |

## Wisconsin Will Enforce Potato Grade Laws.

Advices from the Wisconsin Division of Markets, Madison, Wis., bring the information that the standard grades for Wisconsin potatoes which became effective April 7, 1920, have been enforced since that date, and that the State authorities have taken all necessary steps to see that the grades as established are strictly followed in the future. Among other things, their plans call for placing a large number of inspectors out in the producing sections as soon as the 1920 crop begins to move.

Because of the fact that standards established by the Wisconsin authorities do not become effective until six months after such standards have been promulgated, the Wisconsin potatoes shipped to market prior to April 7 of this year (mentioned in the Chicago potato market review published in the May 22 issue of The Market Reporter) were not subject to the State law.

### Unloads of Fruits and Vegetables, Cincinnati Market, by States of Origin.

| Originating State. | APPLES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | POTATOES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. | Cars. |
| Ala. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 124 | 13 | 58 |
| Ark. | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Calif. | 31 | 8 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Del. | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fla. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 106 | 165 | 56 |
| Ga. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 30 | 5 | 2 |
| Idaho | 61 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 6 |
| Ill. | 37 | 23 | 34 | 55 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 3 |
| Ind. | 4 | 25 | 9 | 38 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 13 |
| Ky. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 11 | 14 | 27 |
| La. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 89 | 57 | 49 |
| Me. | 135 | 32 | 54 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Md. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Mich. | 143 | 77 | 3 | 42 | 519 | 278 | 176 | 404 |
| Minn. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 | 202 | 112 | 114 |
| Miss. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 51 | 37 | 7 |
| Mo. | 22 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. H. | 21 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. J. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | 66 | 93 |
| N. Y. | 445 | 431 | 167 | 340 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| N. C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 51 | 108 | 56 |
| N. Dak. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 29 | 10 | 31 |
| Ohio. | 14 | 141 | 21 | 153 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 53 |
| Okla. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pa. | 3 | 9 | 13 | 46 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| Tenn. | 0 | 24 | 11 | 29 | 26 | 5 | 14 | 65 |
| Tex. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 13 | 3 | 18 |
| Va. | 88 | 110 | 65 | 149 | 34 | 3 | 116 | 225 |
| Wash. | 132 | 167 | 104 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| W. Va. | 73 | 58 | 42 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wis. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 680 | 475 | 326 | 153 |
| Imports | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| All other | 160 | 9 | 86 | 218 | 41 | 11 | 187 | 48 |
| Total | 1,450 | 1,130 | 636 | 1,338 | 2,047 | 1,538 | 1,573 | 1,610 |

| Originating State. | CABBAGES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | ONIONS. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. | 29 | 28 | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Calif. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 23 | 7 |
| Colo. | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fla. | 42 | 126 | 54 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ill. | 4 | 6 | 50 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Ind. | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 48 | 89 | 35 | 31 |
| Iowa. | 10 | 0 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ky. | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| La. | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 |
| Mich. | 60 | 30 | 28 | 17 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 5 |
| Minn. | 38 | 3 | 0 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miss. | 21 | 30 | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Y. | 231 | 285 | 95 | 183 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 28 |
| Ohio. | 30 | 21 | 77 | 28 | 76 | 81 | 70 | 102 |
| Pa. | 29 | 7 | 0 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tenn. | 0 | 7 | 11 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tex. | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 50 | 61 | 80 | 70 |
| Va. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wis. | 30 | 11 | 48 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| All other | 13 | 1 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 37 | 14 |
| Total | 557 | 575 | 425 | 452 | 226 | 276 | 286 | 284 |

| Originating State. | CANTALOUPES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | PEACHES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Ariz. | 40 | 31 | 37 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ark. | 58 | 9 | 45 | 10 | 71 | 0 | 53 | 40 |
| Calif. | 279 | 152 | 182 | 194 | 10 | 22 | 33 | 11 |
| Colo. | 134 | 91 | 47 | 89 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Ga. | 0 | 1 | 19 | 28 | 224 | 231 | 100 | 77 |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ill. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Ind. | 46 | 72 | 46 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Md. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 16 | 14 | 0 |
| Mich. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 76 |
| N. Mex. | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Y. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 28 | 140 | 130 |
| Ohio. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 5 | 55 |
| Okla. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| Pa. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 35 | 0 |
| Tenn. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| Tex. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| Utah. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Va. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 20 | 23 | 11 |
| All other | 20 | 21 | 42 | 53 | 26 | 7 | 43 | 45 |
| Total | 597 | 389 | 418 | 442 | 631 | 415 | 495 | 499 |

| Originating State. | STRAWBERRIES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | TOMATOES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. | 90 | 78 | 78 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Calif. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fla. | 32 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 126 | 98 | 147 | 268 |
| Ky. | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miss. | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 29 | 8 | 31 |
| Ohio. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tenn. | 102 | 157 | 153 | 159 | 1 | 32 | 60 | 107 |
| Tex. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 31 | 73 | 30 |
| Imports | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| All other | 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 54 | 2 |
| Total | 232 | 255 | 287 | 251 | 202 | 191 | 347 | 439 |

# GRAIN AND SEEDS

## TO RESUME TRADING IN WHEAT FUTURES.

### Grain Exchanges Set July 15 as Date—Active Demand for Wheat for Export at Advanced Prices.

At a meeting of the committee of sixteen, which is composed of two members from each of the eight most prominent grain exchanges, at the Board of Trade in Chicago on June 2, it was definitely settled that trading in wheat furtures at the various grain exchanges will be resumed, probably by July 15. Some details are yet to be adjusted. The December future will be the first to be traded in, because in December there will be large stocks at all terminal elevator points. By early fall enough cars will probably be available to permit a free movement of wheat from all country points throughout the Middle West.

#### Objections Overruled.

The demand from the grain and milling industry has been so great for the opening of the grain exchanges for the trading in wheat futures that the objections raised by some members of the trade, who wished to postpone it for another year, have been overridden.

Before definite recommendations to the grain exchanges are made, another meeting of the committee of sixteen will be held, and following that, the general committee of forty-seven will meet to pass upon the matter. However, the meeting on June 2 definitely settled the matter except as to the arrangement of details.

#### Foreign Buyers Active.

Demand for wheat for export was brisk during the early days of the week, but was slow on Thursday and Friday. On Tuesday it was reported that the British commission bought about 1,000,000 bushels at $3.23¾ f. o. b. Gulf ports. Holland was also in the market and was reported to have bought 200,000 bushels at the Gulf, for shipment the last half of September, at $3.18. In the Chicago market No. 2 Red Winter wheat in store sold at $2.93 and No. 3 Red at $2.90. Some members of the grain trade believe that the high prices being paid for wheat for export will maintain prices of all grain at a high level for a long time to come.

A feature of the week was a report which came by cable on Friday that the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina had voted a tax on wheat exports equal to $40 per ton, and on flour, $50. It was said that the Senate might make some modifications. The tax is to be in force until November 30, 1920. Probably some of the buying by the British commission and Holland was in anticipation of the tax on export wheat from Argentina.

#### Corn and Oats Advance.

Another sharp advance in corn and oats prices was witnessed in the week under review. Although heavy receipts were expected after the holiday on Monday, the receipts actually were light, which resulted in a sharp speculative advance in prices. The first market day of the week indicated what was to follow throughout that period—namely, an active market with wide fluctuations. Some of the futures made new high records on Tuesday and others on Friday. The high record for the crop for oats was recorded on May 15, but this price was exceeded on June 4, 95½ cents being paid for July oats and 79⅞ cents for the September future. The July price is a record for the Chicago market for all time. High prices for corn on the crop were recorded on May 15. This week's prices did not equal the previous high level.

#### Car Shortage Still Bad.

Reports from the trade are that the car situation is still far from satisfactory. The little spurt in "empties," received from eastern roads two or three weeks ago was encouraging, but has not continued.

During the week under review loadings of grain on some of the principal western roads were reported as showing little or no improvement over the loadings of several weeks ago. On the Illinois Central, for example, the average the last few days has been between 130 and 150 cars per day compared with 260 one day during the spurt about three weeks ago. One division of the Burlington Road loaded only 17 cars with grain on Thursday, while other divisions of the same line loaded only six to seven cars on that day. According to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Burlington should be receiving 75 cars a day from eastern roads, but since May 25, according to Board of Trade houses, the actual deliveries have averaged only 25 cars.

The chief influences in the oats market were large export sales and private estimates of a considerable decrease in the area sown to oats this spring.

The rye market, while strong and active during the week, did not show such high prices as were recorded the middle of May. The export demand was good and fairly large sales were made at large premiums over the futures. Barley was also in good demand from maltsters and shippers, some of it going to the export trade.

## GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

### Week Ending June 5.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

WHEAT.

| Subclass and grade. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | New Orleans. | Galveston. | Total for week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Amber Durum | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 |
| Hard Winter: | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .... | 32 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 32 |
| No. 3 | .... | 40 | .... | 24 | 32 | .... | 96 |
| All others | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | 8 |
| Total Hard Red Winter | .... | 72 | .... | 32 | 32 | .... | 136 |
| Red Winter: | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | 180 | 98 | .... | 44 | .... | .... | 322 |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | 8 |
| Total Soft Red Winter | 180 | 98 | .... | 52 | .... | .... | 330 |
| No. 3 Mixed | .... | .... | .... | .... | 83 | .... | 83 |
| Total, week ending June 5, 1920 | 180 | 200 | .... | 84 | 115 | .... | 579 |
| Total, week ending May 29, 1920 | 64 | 143 | 354 | 307 | .... | 642 | 1,510 |

RYE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Western | .... | .... | .... | 333 | .... | .... | 333 |
| Ungraded | .... | 142 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 142 |
| Total, week ending June 5, 1920 | .... | 142 | .... | 333 | .... | .... | 475 |
| Total, week ending May 29, 1920 | .... | 164 | 363 | 854 | .... | 51 | 1,432 |

## GRAIN PRICES.

### Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, June 4.

(Cents per bushel.)

WHEAT.

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed | Thur. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Minneapolis.** | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern: | | | | | | |
| Spring: No. 1 | 315 | | 318 | 320 | 320 | 310 |
| No. 2 | 312 | | 310 | 307 | 315 | 308 |
| No. 3 | 300 | | 298 | 303 | 302 | 302 |
| No. 4 | 290 | | 285 | 290 | 288 | 292 |
| Northern Spring | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 307 | | 305 | 303 | 305 | 312 |
| No. 3 | 295 | | 288 | 290 | ..... | 290 |
| No. 4 | 282 | | 282 | ..... | 280 | 285 |
| **Kansas City.** | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter: | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | ..... | Legal | 302 | 302 | ..... | 295 |
| No. 3 | ..... | holi- | ..... | 296 | 297 | 292 |
| Hard Winter: | | day. | | | | |
| No. 1 | 296½ | | 294 | 297½ | ..... | 292 |
| No. 2 | 297½ | | 290 | 291 | 293 | 290 |
| No. 3 | 294 | | 288 | 289 | 292 | 287 |
| No. 4 | 293 | | 284 | 286 | 286 | 287 |
| Red Winter: No. 2 | 290 | | 290 | 290 | 292 | 289 |
| No. 3 | 287 | | 288 | 288½ | 290 | 287 |
| **St. Louis.** | | | | | | |
| Red Winter: No. 1 | ..... | | 297 | 299 | 299 | 299 |
| No. 2 | 294 | | 295 | 298 | 299 | 297 |
| No. 3 | 291 | | 293 | 295 | 296 | 296 |
| No. 4 | 285 | | 288 | 290 | 290 | 289 |

CORN.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chicago.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 1 | 190 | | 192 | 197 | 200 | 201½ |
| No. 2 | 189½ | | 192 | 196 | 198½ | 200 |
| No. 3 | 188 | | 189 | 194¼ | 198 | 198 |
| Yellow: No. 1 | 190 | | 182½ | 186 | ..... | 200 |
| No. 2 | 189 | | 192 | 195¼ | 198½ | 200 |
| No. 3 | 188 | | 190 | 194½ | 197 | 198 |
| Mixed: No. 1 | ..... | | 191 | 193 | ..... | 198 |
| No. 2 | 189 | | 190 | 192½ | 196¼ | 198 |
| No. 3 | 188 | | 189 | 192 | 196 | 198 |
| **Kansas City.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 2 | 195 | | 194 | 195 | ..... | 198 |
| No. 3 | 192 | | 189½ | 194 | ..... | 194 |
| Yellow: No. 2 | 193 | Legal | ..... | 196 | 197 | 197 |
| No. 3 | ..... | holi- | 190 | ..... | 194 | 194 |
| Mixed: No. 2 | ..... | day. | 188 | ..... | 186 | 188½ |
| No. 3 | 184 | | 184½ | ..... | ..... | 187 |
| No. 4 | 181 | | 180 | 180 | 173 | ..... |
| **St. Louis.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 1 | ..... | | 205 | 205 | 210 | ..... |
| No. 2 | 205 | | 205 | 205 | 210 | 205 |
| No. 3 | 193½ | | 196 | 202 | ..... | 202 |
| Yellow: No. 1 | 196 | | 195 | 201 | 198 | 198 |
| No. 2 | 195½ | | 195 | 197 | 198 | 198 |
| No. 3 | 193 | | 191 | 194 | 195 | 196 |
| No. 4 | ..... | | 190 | 190 | ..... | 192 |
| **Minneapolis.** | | | | | | |
| Yellow: No. 2 | 183½ | | 181 | 185½ | 187½ | ..... |
| No. 3 | ..... | | 179½ | 184 | 186 | 188 |

OATS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chicago.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 1 | 107 | | 108 | ..... | 115 | 116 |
| No. 2 | 106½ | | 108 | 111 | 114 | 115 |
| No. 3 | 104¾ | | 104½ | 109½ | 112½ | 113 |
| No. 4 | 104½ | | 102½ | 107½ | ..... | ..... |
| **Kansas City.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 3 | ..... | Legal | 107 | 107 | 109 | 110 |
| **St. Louis.** | | holi- | | | | |
| White: No. 2 | 108 | day. | 110½ | 112½ | ..... | 114 |
| No. 3 | 107½ | | 110 | 112 | 114 | 114 |
| No. 4 | 107 | | 108 | ..... | 110 | 113 |
| **Minneapolis.** | | | | | | |
| White: No. 3 | 102½ | | 105 | 105 | 106 | 104½ |
| No. 4 | 101 | | 103½ | 103½ | 104¼ | 102 |

RYE.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chicago.** | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | 225 | Legal | 213 | 216 | 216 | 216½ |
| **Minneapolis.** | | holi- | | | | |
| Western: No. 2 | 203½ | day. | 207 | 211½ | 213½ | 211 |

### Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chicago.** | | | | | | |
| Corn: May | 166⅛ | July | 172½ | 175 | 173 | 174½ |
| July | 153⅝ | Sept. | 158¾ | 161¼ | 160 | 160½ |
| Oats: May | 88⅝ | July | 92 | 93⅝ | 93½ | 94⅜ |
| July | 75⅝ | Sept. | 78 | 79¾ | 78⅞ | 78¼ |
| **Kansas City.** | | | | | | |
| Corn: May | 178 | July | 169⅝ | 171 | 169 | 170⅛ |
| July | 162⅞ | Sept. | 156½ | 158¾ | 157⅞ | 158½ |
| Oats: May | 99 | July | 91⅞ | 93½ | 93⅝ | 94⅜ |
| July | 89 | Sept. | 77⅝ | 79⅝ | 78⅞ | 78¼ |

## ARGENTINE CORN BEING SENT TO EUROPE.

### Fourth of Abnormally Large Surplus Already Exported—American Buyers Now in Market.

Although Argentina has one of the largest exportable surpluses of corn in its history, no large quantities of Argentine corn have been coming into the United States.

The total production of corn in Argentina is not large, but since very little is consumed at home, the export trade in this commodity is comparatively large. Most of the corn has been shipped to Europe, though some has always been taken at Atlantic ports in the United States. The last official statement of the 1919–20 crop is 258,686,189 bushels. There is, however, a considerable carry over of old corn, and it is estimated that Argentina has a total exportable surplus of 236,000,000 bushels.

The following table gives the production, consumption, surplus available for export, and the exports to the United States during recent years:

*Argentine corn production and exports.*[1]

| Production. | | Exports to United States. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bushels.* | | *Bushels.* |
| 1913-14..... | 263,134,757 | 1914..... | 23,672,139 |
| 1914-15..... | 325,178,500 | 1915..... | 4,636,578 |
| 1915-16..... | 161,132,639 | 1916..... | 2,070,700 |
| 1916-17..... | 58,854,946 | 1917..... | 996,800 |
| 1917-18..... | 170,659,661 | 1918..... | 1,749,473 |
| 1918-19..... | 240,143,929 | 1919..... | 10,146,038 |
| 1919-20..... | 258,686,189 | 1920, Jan. to Apr. | 732,184 |

[1] It is estimated that from 67,000,000 to 79,000,000 bushels are used at home and that the exportable surplus averages approximately 138,000,000 bushels.

Since the first of January about 60,000,000 bushels of corn have been shipped out of Argentina, as against half that amount a year ago. The American Consul General at Buenos Aires cabled the Bureau of Markets that from January to May 1,500,000 metric tons, or 59,052,000 bushels, have been exported "almost entirely to Europe."

#### Germany Large Buyer.

The Consul General also reported "that maize is now selling around 110 paper pesos a metric ton ($1.19 per bushel) with an active demand.

"It also appears that some holders are willing to sign, while others are holding out for still higher prices, especially as it has been rumored for several weeks that the German agricultural league has contracted for 1,000,000 tons (39,367,900 bushels) and also that France will be a large purchaser. It is hardly probable that the prices will exceed the recent record figures here of 120 pesos per ton ($1.29 per bushel) unless from very great speculation."

The reported purchase of Argentine corn by Germany was substantiated by a cablegram to the Department of State from Berlin as follows:

"German Government contract closed 1,000,000 tons (39,367,900 bushels) Argentine corn price between 160,000,000 and and 190,000,000 Dutch guilders (at par $64,320,000 and $76,380,000)."

Rotterdam, Hague, and London bankers furnished the credit for this transaction secured by German potash and banking interests.

Other European countries are now bidding for the Argentine crop, and can probably absorb the crop easily if shipping is available.

With improved shipping facilities the price rose rapidly. The highest price quoted in 1919 (Buenos Aires) was 61 cents per bushel. In January, 1920, 67 cents was quoted, and the present price is $1.19. Freight to New York, according to recent quotation is $12 per long ton, or 29 cents per bushel. To this should be added, commission charges, cost of port handling, insurance, etc., amounting to 8 or 10 cents per bushel, or at last quotation ($1.19 Buenos Aires) Argentine corn could be laid down in New York at about $1.60 per bushel.

American buyers are now in the market at Buenos Aires, and sales have recently been reported at the above figure of $1.60 per bushel (cost, insurance, and freight) New York.

## Mexican Corn of Sample Grade.

On April 26, 3,351 sacks, about 200 pounds each, of white corn arrived in San Francisco from Manzanillo, Mexico. This shipment was ultimately consigned to a milling company in Oakland, Calif. The corn was purchased, free on board at point of origin, at a price equivalent to about 60 cents a bushel, but export duties and transportation and handling charges probably increased the cost by 40 cents per bushel.

Upon examination, a sample of this corn showed that it was badly infested with live weevils and other deleterious insects, and according to the Federal standards would have graded mixed corn, sample grade. A representative of the company which purchased the grain stated that none of it was used for human food, but was broken for chicken and animal food.

## Bur Clover Seed Crop Outlook Gloomy.

Present indications are that the quantity of Spotted or Southern bur clover seed that will be harvested this year is unusually small. The greatest general factor which will affect the new crop supply is the scarcity and high price of labor. Considerable hand labor is reqnired in harvesting bur clover seed and as the work comes during the time for cultivating other more important crops farmers consider it advisable in view of the present labor shortage to plow under, or neglect altogether, the less important bnr clover seed crop.

Unfavorable weather conditions in Mississippi have so reduced the yield that many growers do not think it will be profitable to harvest the seed. In South Carolina a slightly increased acreage is reported and a larger yield of seed per acre is expected in this State and in Alabama and Georgia than was obtained last year but growers are doubtful about being able to harvest it. Reports received from North Carolina and Arkansas indicate that practically no bur clover seed will be harvested this year.

## APPLE PROSPECTS GOOD.

(Continued from page 359.)

and Ben Davis promise better than last year. Orchard owners are paying $3.50 to $4 per day for ten hours' labor.

**Virginia.**—The yield of apples in Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, and Alleghany Counties, Va., is placed at 60 per cent of last year's yield, according to local reports. Winesaps are light in some localities, but Pippins promise a good crop. Weather has been too cold and dry for the best development of the crop. Another local report places average indications at 55 per cent of normal, old trees indicating better than average and young trees much less. A report from Greenwood section, Virginia, estimates the apple crop at only 35 per cent of normal. Winesaps are reported promising heavy yield in Charlottesville sections.

**Missouri.**—Commercial apple crop in the Ozark section, Missouri, is estimated by local correspondents at about 45 per cent of full yield compared with 85 per cent last season. The reduction was caused by freezes and cold weather and the quality will probably be affected by prevailing dampness. Another local reporter estimates a 40 to 60 per cent normal crop for Ben Davis and Jonathans in the Ozark section, a 25 per cent for Winesaps, Black Twigs, and Arkansas Blacks, while York imperials promise a full set of fruit. General conditions are better than last year. The outlook for Keifer pears is more favorable, but the peach yield promises only about 20 per cent. Another local estimate places general apple prospects at 100 per cent, as compared with 75 per cent last year. Wages are higher but orchards are receiving better care.

#### Decreases in Box Apples.

**Colorado.**—Local estimates place the apple crop in Mesa Valley, Colo., at 2,500 cars.

**Washington.**—Production in the Wenatchee Valley section of Washington is forecasted locally at 11,850 cars as against 12,150 cars last year. Jonathans and Spitzenbergs are a light crop, Delicious and Rome Beauty are yielding fairly well, while Winesaps, Stamans, and Yellow Newtowns promise a good yield. Pears and apricots indicate a heavy croop, peaches not over 50 per cent and cherries a fair crop.

**Idaho.**—Local correspondents place the commercial apple drop in Idaho at 2,500 cars, compared with 3,500 cars last season. Another local estimate places the crop of southern Idaho at an average yield possibly equal to last season. The peach crop is reported short.

**California.**—The apple crop of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, Calif., from present appearance, will be about 80 per cent according to a local reporter. Bellefleurs are heavier than last year; White Pearmians promise a good crop, but not so much as last season, while the Newtown Pippin, which is the principal variety, will be considerably short.

## Imperial Valley Cantaloupes Moving Rapidly.

The field agent of the United States Bureau of Markets reports from Brawley, Calif., shipments to June 6 about 1,800 cars, compared with about 1,000 cars to corresponding date last year. Because of the limited reserves of refrigerator equipment and anticipated shortage of cars, the local growers and distributors of the Imperial Valley section decided to prorate cars, basing allotments on acreage and limiting total shipments to 250 cars daily beginning June 7. These limitations will tend to prevent shipments of immature fruit. Average car lots contained 378 crates, compared with an average of 336 crates last season. Production is practically over in some fields, while others are just beginning.

#### Shipping Conditions Good.

The early shipments were fully 90 per cent pony crates. The proportion of pony crates the first week in June dropped from 10 to 15 per cent of the shipments. Present conditions are reported ideal for a long shipping season. Assuming continuance of present conditions affecting the crop, total shipments might reach 160 crates per acre from the Imperial Valley cantaloupe area of about 21,500 acres, but if the anticipated car shortage prevails actual shipments will be limited by the conditions of transportation.

# HAY AND FEED

## HAY PRICE TREND CONTINUES DOWNWARD.

### Receipts Not Large—General Demand Weak—Sharp Decline Noted.

The decline in the hay market which was noted last week has continued through the week ending June 5 and has amounted to from $2 to $5 per ton at the various important markets. While transportation conditions are said to be slightly improved not much change is noted in the amount of the receipts at the principal markets, as is shown in the following table:

| | May 29 | June 5 | | May 29 | June 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 373 | 240 | New Orleans | 38 | 41 |
| Philadelphia | 58 | 80 | Kansas City | 636 | 636 |
| Baltimore | 64 | 60 | St. Louis | 344 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 238 | 167 | Chicago | 317 | 389 |
| Memphis | 160 | 175 | Minneapolis | ..... | 71 |

There is no accumulation of stocks but purchases for the most part are for immediate needs only and the demand is generally rather slow.

**Timothy.**—The receipts of timothy hay were mostly of the lower grades for which the market was somewhat dull. The demand for the better grades of timothy, however, was probably better than for any other kind or grade of hay. Although the movement to the eastern markets, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, is light, the receipts seem to exceed the small daily demand and prices declined from $1 to $2 per ton during the week.

The demand for timothy from the southern and southeastern markets is only limited. Cincinnati and other markets which depend upon this trade for an outlet for their shipments have received but few orders during the week, and prices have declined about $1 per ton on timothy and mixed hay.

At Chicago and Kansas City the market has held fairly steady on the higher grades but the lower grades were in poor demand,

## WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

| | June 5. | May 29. | May 8. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat bran: | | | |
| Minneapolis | $51.50 | $52.50 | $53.50 |
| Duluth | 52.00 | 52.00 | 51.50 |
| Hard winter wheat bran: | | | |
| Kansas City | 51.00 | 52.50 | 53.50 |
| St. Louis | 54.50 | 55.25 | 57.50 |
| Soft winter wheat bran: | | | |
| Cincinnati | 57.00 | 58.00 | 65.00 |
| Baltimore | 64.50 | 65.00 | 64.00 |
| Richmond | 62.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Spring wheat middlings: | | | |
| Minneapolis | 56.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| Duluth | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| Hard winter wheat middlings: | | | |
| Kansas City | 59.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| St. Louis | 61.00 | 61.00 | 61.50 |
| Soft winter wheat middlings: | | | |
| Cincinnati | 63.00 | 63.00 | 65.00 |
| Baltimore | 65.00 | 65.00 | 64.50 |
| Richmond | 66.50 | 67.00 | 67.00 |
| Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein): | | | |
| Memphis | 64.50 | 64.50 | 65.50 |
| Atlanta | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 |
| Linseed meal: | | | |
| Minneapolis | 64.00 | 64.00 | 66.00 |
| Milwaukee | 68.00 | 68.75 | 70.00 |
| Alfalfa meal: | | | |
| Memphis | [1] 49.00 | 48.00 | 49.50 |
| Kansas City | 46.00 | 47.50 | 45.00 |
| St. Louis | 48.00 | 49.75 | 45.00 |
| Gluten feed: | | | |
| Chicago | 73.75 | 73.75 | 69.00 |
| Buffalo | 77.19 | 77.19 | 72.00 |
| Hominy feed: | | | |
| New York | 75.00 | 72.50 | 75.00 |
| Milwaukee | 72.50 | 69.50 | 69.00 |
| Kansas City | 65.00 | 65.00 | ..... |

[1] June shipment.

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JUNE 5.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | New York.[1] | Philadelphia.[1] | Baltimore.[1] | Richmond. | Atlanta. | New Orleans. | Memphis.[1] | Cincinnati.[1] | Chicago.[1] | Buffalo. | St. Louis.[1] | Kansas City. | Duluth.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | Seattle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HAY** (carload lots). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | 43.50 | 44.50 | ..... | 45.00 | 51.00 | 50.00 | 46.00 | 44.00 | 43.00 | 38.00 | ..... | 37.00 | 32.50 | 34.00 | ..... |
| Standard timothy | 42.50 | 43.50 | ..... | 44.50 | 49.00 | 49.00 | ..... | 43.50 | 41.00 | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | 41.00 | 42.50 | 41.50 | 44.00 | 47.50 | ..... | 45.00 | 42.50 | 37.75 | 36.00 | ..... | 34.00 | 27.50 | 31.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | 41.00 | 42.50 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 | ..... | ..... | 43.00 | 40.50 | ..... | ..... | [2]37.50 | ..... | 30.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | 38.50 | ..... | 39.50 | 44.00 | 50.50 | ..... | ..... | 42.00 | 37.25 | ..... | ..... | [2]35.50 | ..... | 25.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | 36.00 | ..... | ..... | 43.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.00 | 30.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [3]39.00 | 45.00 | 39.00 | 36.50 | ..... | ..... | 34.50 | ..... | 30.00 | 27.50 |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 34.00 | 31.00 | ..... | ..... | 25.50 | ..... | 26.00 | ..... |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | 29.50 | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | 26.50 | 27.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 16.50 | 19.00 | 19.00 | ..... |
| **FEED** (ton lots or more). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 63.00 | 62.50 | 64.50 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 62.00 | 60.00 | 59.00 | 61.00 | 61.00 | ..... | ..... | 54.00 | 55.00 | ..... |
| Soft winter | 63.00 | ..... | 67.50 | 68.00 | 66.00 | 62.00 | ..... | 59.00 | ..... | 62.00 | ..... | [2]54.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | 63.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66.00 | 62.00 | 67.00 | 58.00 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 57.00 | 53.50 | ..... | ..... | [2]52.00 |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 66.00 | 64.50 | 67.50 | 71.00 | 75.00 | ..... | ..... | 64.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | ..... | ..... | 57.00 | 59.50 | ..... |
| Soft winter | 66.00 | ..... | 67.50 | 73.00 | 76.00 | ..... | ..... | 65.00 | ..... | 66.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | 66.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75.00 | ..... | ..... | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 63.50 | 61.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rye middlings | 65.50 | ..... | ..... | 68.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63.00 | 63.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59.50 | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 66.00 | 75.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71.00 | 72.50 | ..... | ..... | 71.00 | ..... | 69.00 | ..... |
| Cottonseed (41 per cent) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78.00 | ..... | 71.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76.50 | ..... | 74.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (36 per cent) | 74.50 | 80.00 | ..... | 72.00 | 71.00 | 66.00 | 70.00 | 69.00 | 75.50 | 72.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [2]87.00 |
| Peanut (36 per cent) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53.00 | 55.00 | 52.00 | 55.00 | 55.00 | 53.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49.00 |
| Gluten feed | ..... | 80.00 | 78.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78.50 | 79.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hominy feed | ..... | 78.00 | ..... | 75.00 | 77.50 | 71.00 | ..... | 77.00 | 74.00 | 77.00 | 70.00 | 73.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82.00 | 80.00 | 75.00 | ..... | 72.60 | ..... | ..... | 78.00 |
| Beet pulp | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal.
[3] New.
[4] Mixed feed.

resulting in a wider range in price between No. 1 and No. 2 timothy which amounted to about $5 per ton at Chicago and $3 per ton at Kansas City.

**Alfalfa.**—Little alfalfa is coming in except in the southwestern and far western markets. The largest amount received at any market was probably at Kansas City, where 276 cars were received during the week. The average price of No. 1 alfalfa has declined about $2.50 from the high point and is now around $37.50 per ton. New alfalfa is being received at New Orleans and the demand is good. Considerable new hay is being shipped from the Pecos valley in southeastern New Mexico direct to southeastern markets where it is in good demand, and to which shipments can be made on advantageous rates. New Alfalfa in considerable quantities is expected in the Kansas City market within the next few days, but dealers both here and at Memphis are said to be buying but little of this hay to arrive because of the danger of its getting out of condition. Sufficient cars for the shipment of this hay have been available but the supply is now becoming rather limited.

Seattle reports the first cutting of alfalfa in eastern Washington. This hay is being offered at $25 per ton at shipping point. Dealers are hesitating about making shipments because of danger of the hay heating in transit. Heavy sales of the second cutting are reported for August and September shipment at $27.50 per ton f. o. b. shipping point. Dealers expect lower prices, but producers claim that the crop will be short and the market stronger.

**Prairie.**—The movement of prairie hay to the principal markets has been fairly liberal but, because of the light demand from feeders, prices have declined on an average of about $1.50 per ton during the week. Two hundred and sixty cars were received at Kansas City, 77 at Chicago, and 42 at Minneapolis.

The demand from Montana, Canada, and other northwestern points, which have been obtaining their supplies from Minneapolis and Kansas City, has almost entirely ceased, so that the current sales are mostly to local dealers and near-by tributary markets.

## WIDE VARIATION SHOWN IN FEED PRICES.

### Improved Pasturage Causing Decided Falling off in Demand for Feeding Stuffs.

Reports received from the various markets are to the effect that the railroad situation continues to improve. That it is far from normal is clearly indicated by the table covering feed prices at manufacturing centers, which shows a wide variation in prices. The market quoting the lowest price is not necessarily the most advantageous one in which to buy. Freight rates should be considered. Rates from a few of the principal markets are given below:

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Rate to Boston from Minneapolis (all rail) | $7.60 |
| Rate to Boston from Duluth (all rail) | 7.60 |
| Rate to Boston from St. Louis (all rail) | 6.10 |
| Rate to Boston from Kansas City (all rail) | 8.40 |
| Rate to Boston from Milwaukee (all rail) | 5.40 |

Delivered prices to other basing points can be determined by deducting the usual differentials.

**Wheat Mill Feeds.**—During the past week the demand for wheat mill feeds has been limited and while prices for middlings remain fairly steady, bran is rather freely offered at prices varying from 50 cents to $1.50 per ton lower than last week. Principal shipping markets report conditions as dull and easier, with the demand confined to immediate needs only. Embargoes and car shortages in certain sections are still interfering with deliveries, but receipts are improving. An easier feeling prevails because of the approach of the new wheat season. Several of the larger mills having caught up with their orders, are now quoting prices for the last half of June and July shipment at several dollars per ton less than prevailing prices. Season bran is offered freely at $50 per ton delivered Boston.

**Gluten Feed.**—Demand for gluten feed as well as other corn feeds is slow. The situation is unsettled and prices are from $3 to $4 lower than last week for gluten in a few of the eastern markets, because of heavier receipts. The larger manufacturers report that more plentiful receipts of corn have enabled them to turn out more orders. Production is now nearly normal. The demand is expected to become less as the season advances. Little change in prices in western markets is reported, shipping prices being usually based on relative value with corn. Sales are now being made with protection against decline until September 1.

**Alfalfa Meal.**—A further decline in prices of alfalfa meal is reported due to heavy receipts of the new hay crop. No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) declined to $46 per ton in the Kansas City market. Other markets report declines of from $1.50 to $2 per ton. Old crop stocks are practically exhausted. Demand is good in spots only. Southeastern markets report that supplies are light and business restricted because of car shortage.

**Cottonseed Meal.**—Prices are holding steady with no material improvement in the demand. Stocks are plentiful in all markets, and particularly heavy in the Southeast. Forty-one per cent meal is quoted at $67 f. o. b. Kansas City, and 36 per cent meal at around $64 f. o. b. Georgia points. Holders are apparently not anxious to sell at prevailing prices expecting a good summer demand. Hulls are moving slowly. Stocks are small and price is steady at from $9 to $18 per ton f. o. b. shipping point, depending on location.

**Linseed Meal.**—Linseed meal is quoted at from $63 to $66 f. o. b. Buffalo. Old process oil meal in 100-pound sacks is quoted at $65 per ton Minneapolis. Demand is slow for prompt shipment. Futures are selling more readily. Mills are grinding more freely and available supplies are heavier, which accounts for an easier tone and a decline of from $1 to $2 per ton.

**Hominy Feed.**—Yellow hominy is quoted this week at practically the same price as white. The situation is unchanged from last week. Stocks are ample but not burdensome. Western shippers are quoting $70 per ton Milwaukee, while eastern dealers ask $72.40 delivered Boston in bulk. The sacking charge varies from $2.50 to $3 per ton. Buying seems to be mostly for immediate shipment.

## Bureau of Markets Helps to Secure Cars.

Through its agents in the field and at market centers the Bureau of Markets is making every effort within its power to assist both shippers and consignees to secure necessary refrigerator and ventilated cars with which to move the season's crop of fruits and vegetables as well as all dairy products.

An appeal has gone forth from the bureau calling attention to the critical shortage of cars and asking for united action on the part of shippers and consignees to promptly load and unload their shipments.

One point being emphasized is the necessity for the prompt placing of diverting instructions where cars are ordered sent to or held at diversion points.

Specific cases of delays as they are reported to the bureau are being handled direct with the shipper or consignee and his support requested.

Up to the present time those with whom the bureau have come in contact have cooperated promptly and good results are being obtained.

## COMPARING HAY MARKET PRICES.

### Several Factors Must be Considered when Comparing Quotations.

There are many factors which enter into the making of market prices, and which must be considered when comparing quotations on the various commodities at different markets.

The most important factors are freight, commission, and the various service charges. The freight rate and total freight cost may be obtained from the local freight agents, but information as to commission and service charges is more difficult to obtain and the lack of such knowledge often causes producers and shippers to think that market quotations are misleading and incorrect.

#### Service Costs Not the Same.

Those hay markets that are commonly known as terminal markets have fixed charges for the various services performed. These charges differ, however, in the various markets and the services differ, so that service costs may vary as much as $1 per ton.

The prices quoted for a terminal market, such as Chicago, Kansas City, or New York, are usually the prices at which hay was sold in the open market on that particular day in carload lots to consumers in that market, or to dealers who expect to wholesale, retail, or reconsign the hay. This selling price includes the various charges which are deducted before the net proceeds are returned to the producer or shipper. The largest of these items is probably the commission which, at present, ranges from 75 cents to $1.50 per ton.

Commission is not charged on hay sold "to arrive," but in the preparation of bids to be sent out for hay to be bought on this basis the amount of the commission charge is usually deducted from the current market price. Other charges are weighing and inspection fees, ranging from $1 to $2 per car, interest on money advanced on drafts amounting to probably 10 cents per ton, insurance charges of from 25 to 50 cents per car, and in those markets now using the plugging method of inspection or sale a plugging charge ranging from $1 to $3 per car.

The total service charges, therefore, at the larger markets range from $1.25 to $2.25 per ton. Producers and shippers must deduct this from the market quotations in order to arrive at the price which they should receive for their hay at those markets.

Consumers or dealers located at points tributary to large markets from which hay is reconsigned must also add a commission fee or a reasonable profit to the current quotations in order to arrive at the cost price of hay which they may desire to buy from these markets. None of the other service charges should be added to the price of hay reconsigned.

#### Charges at Smaller Markets Lower.

At those smaller markets located in consuming territories where not sufficient hay arrives to maintain an exchange or an open market, practically none of the service charges of the larger markets are assessed against the shipper and the quotations usually represent the average price being paid by the consumers or dealers in that market.

If the market is located in a producing territory the quotations usually represent the prices at which dealers or shippers located in that market are offering hay for hipment to outside points.

In order to interpret the current hay market quotations correctly it is necessary to become informed as to the service charges of the markets in which one is interested.

## PRICES FOR BEST FRESH MEAT RISE.

### Large Percentage of Week's Receipts Arrive Stale—Demand for Beef More Firm—Lamb Steady.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Delayed shipments between packing centers and eastern distributing points and higher temperatures during the week ending June 5 resulted in a large percentage of the week's receipts arriving in varying degrees of staleness. There was a general upturn in prices on strictly fresh stock of all classes while stale stuff moved under pressure at a wide range downward. The Chicago market showed but little change from the previous week with prices steady to higher.

**Beef.**—Eastern demand for beef of the better grades showed a general improvement during the week accompanied by advances ranging from 50 cents at Boston to $1 at New York and up to $2 at Philadelphia. All grades at Chicago advanced 50 cents to $1 over Monday and $1 to $2 over the previous Friday. New York's closing prices on good steers showed an advance of $3 during the same period. The light offerings of cow beef were sold at prices generally steady with Monday to 50 cents higher than one week ago at Chicago. The liberal offerings of stale beef at eastern markets affected prices on low-grade bulls and the light receipts were sold at prices slightly lower than the previous week. The demand for Kosher beef was uneven. The Chicago market advanced $1 during the week while eastern markets were steady to lower, New York registering a decline of $1 late in the week.

**Lamb.**—The third cargo of New Zealand lambs to reach eastern ports this year arrived at New York on June 1 and brought the total New Zealand importations to date to approximately one-half million carcasses. The new offerings had no visible effect on prices of domestic supplies and all markets continued steady to slightly higher than the previous Friday's close, conditions at the week-end being firm with nothing to carry over.

**Mutton.**—Eastern demand for mature sheep was irregular and prices fluctuated with a decided tendency toward a narrow price range at the several markets. The bulk of the offerings was of common and medium grades. Under a slow demand Chicago prices continued steady and unchanged.

**Veal.**—The week's marketing of veal showed a more healthy condition with a general tendency to higher price levels; good and choice grades showing the greatest strength. At the close of the week all markets were firm at the advance.

**Pork.**—Delayed shipments, higher temperatures, and a generally slow demand were all factors which seriously affected the marketing of fresh pork cuts. Eastern markets were badly demoralized and there was a liberal movement to the freezers. The bulk of arrivals was in a more or less stale condition, some receipts being unfit for food. Conditions at Chicago were just the reverse of those which existed at eastern points; supplies were light and in good condition. Under a correspondingly good demand, prices on loins advanced $2 over Monday with an average advance of $1 on other fresh cuts.

### Market for American Rice.

A firm in Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, desires to buy 13,000 tons of "cleaned white rice" similar to Rangoon grades 1 and 2. In writing for further information refer to Portuguese East Africa 9259.

# FOREIGN MARKETS

## WOOL INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA REVIEWED.

### Decrease in Sheep Causes Reduction in Wool Output.

The following article, which has been translated from La Prenza, published in Buenos Aires, is of importance to the American wool industry in that it gives a comprehensive review of the wool industry of Argentina:

Twenty-five years ago, when the second national census was taken, there existed in Argentina 74,000,000 sheep, this number decreasing to 67,000,000 in 1908 and to 43,000,000 in 1914. From 1914 until to-day the stock of sheep has not appreciably changed. This decrease in sheep has caused a proportionate decrease in the production of wool. These conditions, however, have been compensated for in part by the quality of the sheep and their better utilization.

The actual production, consumption, and exportation of raw wool from 1913 to 1918 in the district north of the 42d parallel were as follows:

*Raw wool in Argentina, north of the 42d parallel, 1913–1918.*

[Quantities in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

| Year. | Consumption. | Exports. | Production. | Average price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 4,800 | 131,000 | 135,800 | $377.00 |
| 1914 | 4,700 | 125,000 | 129,700 | 401.00 |
| 1915 | 5,000 | 137,000 | 142,000 | 472.00 |
| 1916 | 5,700 | 141,000 | 146,700 | 546.00 |
| 1917 | 6,500 | 161,000 | 167,500 | 795.00 |
| 1918 | 7,500 | 125,000 | 132,500 | 974.00 |

These official figures do not include the movement of wool in the ports south of the 42d parallel of latitude, these ports having been free up to 1917, except when such exportations took place through transshipments in some of the ports north of the 42d parallel. Estimated from the stock of sheep in Tierra del Fuego, Santa Cruz, and Chubut, and the average of the yield per head, the probable direct exportation is the difference between the production of those territories and the exportation by transshipments in ports north of the 42d parallel.

Thus, in the years 1913–1919, these figures reached the following for raw wool, in metric tons:

*Exports of raw wool by Argentina, south of 42d parallel, 1913–1918.*

[Quantities in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

| Year. | Exported by transshipment. | Exported direct. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 8,400 | 11,300 | 19,700 |
| 1914 | 11,100 | 8,500 | 19,600 |
| 1915 | 2,000 | 19,000 | 21,000 |
| 1916 | 4,500 | 17,000 | 21,500 |
| 1917 | 2,100 | 17,900 | 20,000 |
| Average | 5,620 | 14,740 | 20,360 |

In 1916, the exportation of washed wool began to assume some importance, amounting in that year to 3,902 tons, to 8,089 tons in 1917, and to 12,512 tons in 1918.

The following table contains the figures of consumption in the country and of exportation in the last five years and the total of wool washed, in metric tons:

*Argentine Washed Wool.*

[Quantities in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

| Year. | Consumption. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 2,900 | ..... | 2,900 |
| 1914 | 2,300 | ..... | 2,800 |
| 1915 | 3,000 | ..... | 3,000 |
| 1916 | 3,400 | 3,902 | 7,302 |
| 1917 | 3,900 | 8,089 | 11,989 |
| 1918 | 4,500 | 12,512 | 17,012 |
| Average | 3,400 | 8,167 | 7,500 |

The destination of the exports of washed wool in 1918 and the respective quantities exported are as follows, in metric tons: United States, 8,291; Italy, 1,581; Spain, 885; France, 439; Brazil, 255; all others, 1,150; total, 12,511.

There are at present operating in this republic 14 wool-washing establishments, which washed in 1918 the 9,920,811 pounds of wool used in the country and the 27,584,266 pounds exported, or a total of 37,505,077 pounds. This represents some 61,729,430 pounds of raw wool or 20 per cent of the production of wool.

## EXPORT OF ALGERIAN WOOL RESTRICTED.

### Decree Effective June 2—Industry in Algeria Described.

The French Government has prohibited the exportation or reexportation of wool from Algeria except under license from the Governor General. The decree became effective on June 2.

From earliest times the wandering tribes of Algeria have possessed large flocks of sheep. During the Middle Ages wool constituted one of the principal articles of export, and it is said that from the plateaus of the Atlas Mountains the fine breeds of sheep which later developed into the race of Merinos were exported into Spain by the Moors, according to a report of the American Consul at Algiers.

Various kinds of wool are found in Algeria, ranging from the Merinos to the jarre (Arabic, *chaar-el-kelb*; French, *poil du chien;* English, dog-hair). Algerian wools may be classified according to the kind of sheep which produces them, as Arab wools and Kabyle wools.

#### Various Classifications.

Arab wools are in general short or medium in length, with the fleece firm, curly, wavy, fine, elastic, flexible in various degrees, according to the region, climate, and kind of animal. The Mohammedans designate them under the name of "*couf ratba*" (soft wool). Kabyle wools, always come from an open fleece and are generally long, with a thin staple of coarse, hard, straight, glossy hair, without flexibility or elasticity, and are called "*couf zoulei*" (glossy wool) or "*ahrcha*" (coarse).

In commerce a different classification is used, native wools (*laines indigenes*) and "*colon*" (colonists') wools, the former coming from sheep of the Arabs or Kabyles, the latter furnished by animals purchased and fattened by Europeans and distinguished from the former by being much cleaner.

#### Classified by Regions.

It is also customary to classify the product by regions. Wools which come from the High Plateaux and the Tell, which embrace practically all the "*colon*" wool and some from the sheep of the natives, belong to one class, and wools of the South, which come from the native flocks, to another.

The High Plateau and the Tell wools come from the regions of Boghari, Chellala, Medea, Aumale, Dialar, Tiaret, Relizane, Constantine, etc., and are light, white, and generally fine. The yield in washed wool may be estimated at between 40 and 45 per cent, according to cleanliness. The wools of the South are more or less heavy, sandy, and generally finer than the former kind. The yield in washed wool is 32 to 36 per cent, varying in different years with the degree of care in shearing.

## TREND OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE RATES.[1]

| Country. | Coin. | Par value. | Week ending— May 15. High. | May 15. Low. | May 22. High. | May 22. Low. | May 29. High. | May 29. Low. | June 5. High. | June 5. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Peso | $1.0365 | $1.034 | $1.032 | $1.043 | $1.037 | $1.041 | $1.037 | $1.043 | $1.037 |
| Belgium | Franc | .1930 | .07017 | .06734 | .07692 | .07194 | .08333 | .07692 | .08163 | .08064 |
| Brazil | Milreis | [2].5462 | [3].2597 | [3].2554 | [3].2561 | [3].2512 | [3].261 | [3].2512 | [3].261 | [3].2481 |
| China: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong | Dollar | [4].8642 | .875 | .815 | .845 | .81 | .855 | .85 | .855 | .81 |
| Shanghai | Tael | [4]1.2020 | 1.31 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.114 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.14 |
| Czechoslovakia | Krone | .2026 | .0178 | .017 | .0205 | .0178 | .0281 | .0215 | .025 | .0225 |
| Denmark | do | .2680 | .1695 | .167 | .1675 | .1605 | .166 | .161 | .172 | .1685 |
| England | Pound | 4.8665 | 3.8475 | 3.8175 | 3.87 | 3.815 | 3.9125 | 3.85 | 3.96 | 3.905 |
| France | Franc | .1930 | .06667 | .06329 | .07352 | .06968 | .08 | .07407 | .07861 | .07722 |
| Germany | Mark | .2382 | .0206 | .0194 | .0239 | .0207 | .0313 | .0242 | .0262 | .0228 |
| Greece | Drachma | .1930 | .115 | .11 | .114 | .1135 | .115 | .114 | .116 | .1145 |
| Italy | Lira | .1930 | .05102 | .04484 | .05361 | .049309 | .0606 | .05434 | .06321 | .05899 |
| Japan | Yen | .4985 | .52 | .505 | .515 | .505 | .515 | .5075 | .515 | .515 |
| Jugoslavia | Krone | .2026 | .007 | .0065 | .007 | .006 | .0075 | .0068 | .009 | .008 |
| Mexico | Peso | .4985 | .48875 | .48 | .5025 | .48 | .505 | .5025 | .5025 | .49875 |
| Netherlands | Guilder | .4020 | .3675 | .36375 | .365 | .3625 | .365 | .36375 | .36875 | .365 |
| Norway | Krone | .2680 | .1895 | .185 | .1875 | .18 | .1825 | .1805 | .1805 | .177 |
| Poland | Mark | .2382 | .0054 | .0049 | .005 | .0048 | .0055 | .0046 | .006 | .0052 |
| Roumania | Leu | .1930 | .018 | .0166 | .021 | .018 | .0276 | .0215 | .025 | .0225 |
| Serbia | Dinar | .193 | .023 | .022 | .026 | .0225 | .032 | .028 | .036 | .0255 |
| Spain | Peso | .1930 | .1695 | .167 | .1685 | .165 | .167 | .164 | .1635 | .163 |
| Sweden | Krona | .2680 | .2125 | .209 | .2110 | .2075 | .217 | .21 | .2175 | .2155 |
| Switzerland | Franc | .1930 | .17667 | .17513 | .17699 | .17636 | .18018 | .17699 | .18348 | .17953 |

[1] These rates are approximate only, as they represent the value of foreign moneys at New York about noon. The values fluctuate with the demand, which may change within the hour.
[2] Gold.
[3] Government paper.
[4] Approximate.

## AMERICAN RICE FINDS MARKET IN ORIENT.

### Shortage in Far East Reverses the Normal Order, Large Exports from United States Going to Rice-Producing Countries.

The seriousness of the rice shortage in the Orient is indicated by the exports of American rice to Japan during the first three months of 1920. Notwithstanding the fact that the 1919 crop of rice was the largest ever produced in that country, 22,664,203,364 pounds of rough rice (13,990,248,990 pounds of cleaned rice), the United States exported to Japan 186,600 pounds of the cleaned product during January, 33,000 pounds during February, and 92,000 pounds during March. During 1919 this country shipped but 984 pounds to the island empire. British India took 8,000,000 pounds of American rice in January and 111,498 pounds in March, and shipments to the Dutch East Indies amounted to 2,500,000 pounds in January, 7,788,200 pounds in February, and 9,984,500 pounds in March.

British India normally exports large quantities of its own crop, while Japan and the Dutch East Indies buy large amounts from the neighboring oriental markets to supplement their own production. Japanese merchants also import large quantities for export, chiefly to the United States and Hawaii.

The production of rice in the United States has been steadily increasing, with the result that the export trade is becoming a factor in the markets of the world. The trend of this trade is indicated by the following table:

**Exports of Rice from the United States.**

| Exported to— | 1910 to 1914, 5-year average. | Year 1919. | January, 1920. | February, 1920. | March, 1920. | April, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Austria-Hungary | 45,688 | 2,918,327 | [1] 120 | ..... | 10,250 | ..... |
| Belgium | 250,640 | 61,447,630 | 4,146,580 | 5,285,209 | 1,230,268 | 1,557,690 |
| Denmark | 9,985 | 30,609,807 | 793,625 | 478,000 | 603,500 | ..... |
| Finland | ..... | 12,018,467 | 637,327 | 458,800 | ..... | 469,133 |
| France | 130,559 | 27,451,403 | 2,656,089 | 7,128,115 | 58,400 | 130,025 |
| Germany | 1,051,216 | 7,841,908 | 4,135,505 | 3,521,091 | 3,247,875 | 343,026 |
| Gibraltar | ..... | 2,649,716 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Greece | 448 | 26,750,495 | 709,500 | 2,878,600 | 5,159,223 | 5,918,534 |
| Italy | 120 | 824,196 | ..... | 110,000 | 65 | 75 |
| Jugoslavia | ..... | ..... | 94,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | 5,084,473 | 671,610 | 6,201,165 | 1,193,546 | 367,334 | 1,120 |
| Norway | ..... | 5,996,423 | 129,800 | 225,900 | 224,200 | ..... |
| Poland and Danzig | ..... | ..... | 60,700 | 343 | 5,644,652 | 365,900 |
| Sweden | 1,020 | 5,043,465 | 2,938,661 | 174,300 | 70,000 | 33,600 |
| Roumania | ..... | 893,370 | ..... | ..... | 110,000 | ..... |
| Turkey in Europe | ..... | 12,438,830 | 433,112 | 1,089,364 | 1,223,292 | 655,200 |
| Russia in Europe | ..... | 31,977 | ..... | ..... | 810,000 | ..... |
| United Kingdom | 1,389,222 | 37,990,563 | 336,035 | 436,000 | 1,145,700 | 542,700 |
| Canada | 802,883 | 17,176,973 | 4,873,412 | 3,099,470 | 5,203,643 | 2,436,057 |
| Costa Rica | 20,336 | 101,000 | ..... | 200 | 100,800 | 201,200 |
| Guatemala | 100,040 | 108,799 | 201,400 | 1,500 | ..... | 200 |
| Honduras | 901,807 | 2,026,000 | 162,110 | 121,250 | 116,899 | 163,130 |
| Nicaragua | 547,419 | 570,075 | 46,300 | 44,350 | 102,200 | 24,100 |
| Panama | 208,437 | 2,219,536 | 288,500 | 90,000 | 1,800 | 71,300 |
| Mexico | 571,338 | 3,183,630 | 227,895 | 174,754 | 78,667 | 536,620 |
| Cuba | 5,469,160 | 77,788,010 | 14,345,596 | 15,641,145 | 12,841,957 | 11,431,868 |
| Dominican Republic | 57,422 | 8,911,559 | 1,538,946 | 229,277 | 1,546,162 | 4,837,854 |
| Argentina | 1,524,430 | 10,050,778 | ..... | 1,986,680 | 383,180 | 988,300 |
| Bolivia | 40 | ..... | ..... | 300,000 | 156,900 | 233,000 |
| Chile | 3,863 | 8,282,002 | 2,344,750 | 2,520,775 | 5,245,250 | 2,587,580 |
| Colombia | 42,597 | 1,598,200 | 20,300 | 35,970 | 604,000 | 980,500 |
| Ecuador | 2,479 | ..... | 275,000 | ..... | 40,000 | ..... |
| Venezuela | 37,274 | 1,361,415 | 44,800 | 87,000 | 111,498 | 62,700 |
| British India | ..... | 216 | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 193 |
| Dutch East Indies | ..... | ..... | 2,500,000 | 7,788,200 | 9,984,500 | 1,000,000 |
| Japan | ..... | 984 | 186,600 | 33,000 | 92,000 | ..... |
| Turkey in Asia | ..... | 838,540 | 194,800 | 371,800 | 1,360,525 | 454,000 |
| Australia | 1,742 | 2,016,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British West Africa | ..... | 698,782 | 459,200 | 63,860 | 991,020 | 1,037,925 |
| French Africa | ..... | 55,824 | 12,200 | 451,800 | 3,117,140 | 2,196,709 |
| Other countries | 234,747 | 4,906,031 | 85,917 | 134,458 | 277,613 | 873,350 |
| Total | 18,489,389 | 376,875,571 | 59,079,945 | 56,154,757 | 62,260,513 | 40,132,989 |

[1] Austria.

## INFERIOR BUTTER PACKAGES.

(Continued from page 356.)

Another instance is cited of a shipment of 15 barrels containing approximately 4,500 pounds of unsalted butter, which scored 89 points. This butter was offered for sale at 63 cents per pound, which was the quoted price at that time, but because of the dark gray color of the barrels, suggesting careless exposure of the packages, the receiver was unable to interest buyers in the butter. In fact, the appearance of the barrels suggested packing-stock butter to the buyers. The receiver, realizing that it would be practically impossible to sell the shipment at a price commensurate with the quality of the butter, repacked it in butter tubs after salting and reworking. Although this butter had depreciated in quality and now scored about 86 points, its appearance commanded the attention of buyers, and it was promptly sold at a current market quotation for 86 score quality. The loss to the shipper in this instance was practically 8 cents per pound, or over $350 on the shipment. This loss represented not only the deterioration in quality but also the expense of reworking and packing, and the cost of new tubs.

### Control of Foodstuffs in Portugal.

Portugal has recently issued several decrees affecting the sale of foodstuffs. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken over all rice, olive oil, potatoes, coffee, beans, chickpeas, corn, and charcoal in warehouses and other depots, within continental Portugal, where no retail selling takes place. The owners must sell the above-named goods to the retailers at the prices fixed by the Government, making daily a statement to the Ministry of Agriculture indicating name of buyer, quantities sold, and prices.

A law was enacted authorizing the importation of 7,348,667 bushels of wheat during 1919–20, and $16,207,500 was appropriated for the purchase of cereals.

The exportation of olive oil and its use in the manufacture of soap are prohibited.

## CORN OIL ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR GHEE.

### American Product on Market in Arabia—Ghee Used Extensively in India.

American corn oil has been introduced into Arabia as a substitute for ghee, a food product used extensively in India and neighboring countries, reports the American consul at Aden.

Ghee is a butter made from the milk of the buffalo or dairy cow clarified by churning and boiling, a treatment which yields a concentrated form of butter fat considered entirely free from curd, whey, or water.

*Uses of ghee.*—Ghee keeps better than ordinary butter, but has a taste not generally appreciated by Europeans. The product is commonly associated with the diet of the British Indian, but it is used throughout the Red Sea district by the Arabs, Somalis, British Indians, and other native elements of the population. Its principal use is in the preparation of food, and no native meal in that part of the world is truly relished unless ghee is generously used in some form or other. Ghee is worked into the dough for native bread, and the bread is fried in ghee; or if ordinary bread is used the pieces broken off to be eaten are first dipped into a cup or vessel of hot ghee. It is used in the preparation of all meat dishes, and of many vegetable dishes. Some natives, particularly the Arabs, boil ghee with milk and drink the mixture.

*Corn oil in competition with ghee.*—American corn oil is similar in taste and flavor to the ordinary ghee, can be sold cheaper, and serves the same dietetic need. Once the domestic trade becomes accustomed to it, considerable quantities will undoubtedly be sold. The corn oil which has been imported into Arabia comes in tins containing 28 pounds of oil. This unit of weight is the Indian maund, which is commonly used in measuring ghee.

The present retail price of the corn oil is 27 rupees per maund, 1 or 2 rupees under the average price per maund of ghee. The rupee is normally worth 32.44 cents in United States currency, but has at present an exchange value of about 48 cents. Should the price of ghee fall, it is understood that the corn oil price may also be reduced in proportion and still give the importer his profit.

To introduce the corn oil the price must necessarily be lower than that of ghee, but after it has once been established the lower price inducement to the consumer will probably not be so important. The possibilities of developing a market for American corn oil as a substitute for ghee should be as promising in the Indian and other ghee markets as in the smaller Aden-Red Sea market.

## NEW COLD-STORAGE PLANT BUILT.

### Liverpool Gets Modern Facilities to Store 30,000 Tons of Food.

"A cold-storage plant, claimed to be the largest and most up to date in Europe, is nearing completion at the Alexandria dock, Liverpool," says the American consul at Liverpool. "When completed, the total cubic capacity will be over 3,000,000 feet and the accommodation will approximate 30,000 tons of eatables, including meat, fish, poultry, game, eggs, butter, and cheese.

"In order to avoid exposure of meat in transport from the ship to the store, the adjacent dock sheds have been fitted with a system of conveyers which enables the meat to be picked up at any point and conveyed under cover direct to the store, thus avoiding any break in the refrigeration. The building is in direct railway communication with the main railway systems of the country."

# COTTON

## SPOTS AND FUTURES ADVANCE IN PRICE.

### Market for Fabrics Quiet—Crop Condition Estimated Below Normal.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending June 5 showed advances as compared with the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 41.20 cents per pound on June 5 compared with the close of the previous week of 40.60 cents and 30.46 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 70 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 70 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 25.44 pence per pound on June 4 as compared with 24.23 pence the previous week and 18.28 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

#### Spot Demand Negligible.

The spot demand during the week showed continued inactivity. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending June 5 amounted to 23,653 bales as compared with 23,554 bales the previous week and 71,450 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

It is reported that the market for fabrics continues quiet and only a small business is being transacted.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on June 2 estimated from the reports of its correspondents and agents that the condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 62.4 per cent of normal, compared with 75.6 on May 25, 1919, 82.3 on May 25, 1918, 69.5 on May 25, 1917, and 78.7 the average of the past 10 years on May 25. Below are given the comparisons of condition reports by States for the years named:

*Crop condition May 25.*

| | 1926 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 10-yr. av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | 71 | 89 | 89 | 75 | 87 |
| North Carolina | 70 | 85 | 84 | 63 | 80 |
| South Carolina | 68 | 78 | 80 | 70 | 75 |
| Georgia | 55 | 81 | 78 | 69 | 78 |
| Florida | 62 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 80 |
| Alabama | 58 | 78 | 78 | 61 | 78 |
| Mississippi | 65 | 73 | 86 | 66 | 80 |
| Louisiana | 72 | 74 | 85 | 74 | 79 |
| Texas | 60 | 76 | 82 | 74 | 80 |
| Arkansas | 61 | 68 | 85 | 64 | 79 |
| Tennessee | 60 | 64 | 90 | 63 | 80 |
| Missouri | 64 | 70 | 79 | 73 | 82 |
| Oklahoma | 70 | 65 | 86 | 77 | 79 |
| California | 86 | 91 | 91 | 82 | 92 |
| Arizona | 89 | ..... | 90 | ..... | ..... |
| All other | 63 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... |
| United States | 62.4 | 75.6 | 82.3 | 69.5 | 78.7 |

*New York and New Orleans closing future prices for June 5, 1920, and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.*

| Month. | New York. | | | New Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 |
| July | 38.45 | 29.30 | 26.03 | 38.60 | 29.38 | 26.69 |
| October | 36.07 | 28.25 | 23.93 | 35.95 | 27.43 | 23.03 |
| December | 35.05 | 27.89 | 23.54 | 34.96 | 27.09 | 22.65 |
| January | 34.48 | 27.67 | 23.35 | 34.35 | 26.85 | 22.45 |

**Cotton Movement and Exports From Aug. 1 to June 4.**

[Information from commercial sources.]

| | 1919–20 | 1918–19 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 6,561,024 | 5,065,306 |
| Port stocks | 1,020,032 | 1,343,377 |
| Interior receipts | 6,722,546 | 6,015,527 |
| Interior stocks | 1,044,433 | 1,241,850 |
| Into sight | 11,333,299 | 10,367,893 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 2,643,430 | 1,858,733 |
| Southern consumption | 3,118,000 | 3,029,000 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 3,887,111 | 3,520,531 |

## Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 5 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 5 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | [1] *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 300 | 350 | 400 | 275 | 400 | 350 | 300 | 450 | 450 | 475 | 375 |
| Strict Good Middling | 250 | 250 | 300 | 225 | 325 | 275 | 250 | 350 | 350 | 450 | 303 |
| Good Middling | 200 | 200 | 250 | 175 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 400 | 238 |
| Strict Middling | 100 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 125 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 125 | 125 |
| Middling | 40.50 | 43.00 | 42.00 | 41.50 | 41.00 | 41.00 | 40.75 | 40.25 | 41.00 | 41.00 | 41.20 |
| | [1] *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 250 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 250 | 350 | 290 |
| Low Middling | 660 | 700 | 600 | 650 | 900 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 925 | 900 | 768 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [2] | 800 | 900 | 850 | 900 | 1,350 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,250 | 1,115 |
| Good Ordinary [2] | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,650 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,525 | 1,393 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 100 | 200 | 250 | 200 | 350 | 200 | 200 | 450 | 200 | [3] 125 | 203 |
| Strict Middling | 200 | 400 | 350 | 300 | 450 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 300 | 150 | 335 |
| Middling [2] | 400 | 600 | 500 | 450 | 550 | 500 | 500 | 700 | 450 | 350 | 500 |
| Strict Low Middling [2] | 600 | 900 | 700 | 650 | 700 | 650 | 700 | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 730 |
| Low Middling [2] | 800 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 950 | 1,050 | 850 | 1,000 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,069 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 400 | 450 | 500 | 400 | 550 | 500 | 450 | 650 | 450 | 250 | 460 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 600 | 650 | 650 | 600 | 750 | 650 | 600 | 750 | 550 | 575 | 638 |
| Middling [2] | 800 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 1,050 | 750 | 700 | 900 | 700 | 700 | 790 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling [2] | 500 | 800 | 650 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 700 | 650 | 550 | 350 | 585 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 600 | 900 | 750 | 650 | 750 | 750 | 800 | 750 | 650 | 625 | 723 |
| Middling [2] | 800 | 1,000 | 900 | 800 | 1,050 | 850 | 900 | 900 | 750 | 750 | 870 |
| Sales for week, bales | 2,369 | 821 | 881 | 15 | 4,500 | 946 | 736 | 5,163 | 3,458 | 4,764 | [4] 23,653 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending June 4 amounted to 75,113 bales against 63,431 bales the previous week and 120,600 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to June 4, 1920, amounted to 6,010,000 bales against 4,441,000 bales in 1918–19, and 3,838,000 bales in 1917–18.

*Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to June 4.*

| To— | 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 2,930,000 | 2,038,000 | 2,059,000 |
| France | 531,000 | 631,000 | 564,000 |
| Other countries | 2,549,000 | 1,772,000 | 1,215,000 |

*Stocks of American cotton June 4.*

| | 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 | 1916–17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Liverpool | 859,000 | 320,000 | 126,000 | 369,000 |
| Manchester | 173,000 | 42,000 | 10,000 | 32,000 |
| Continent | 521,000 | 264,000 | 22,000 | 273,000 |

**Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.**

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 4, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

| Grade. | New York. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Fair | 1 | 9 |
| Strict Good Middling | 12 | 198 |
| Good Middling | 223 | 1,387 |
| Strict Middling | 762 | 3,529 |
| Middling | 2,760 | 5,141 |
| Strict Low Middling | 5,620 | 4,588 |
| Low Middling | 1,672 | 3,954 |
| Good Middling Yellow Tinged | 85 | 252 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Tinged | 242 | 322 |
| Good Middling Yellow Stained | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 11,378 | 19,376 |

*Average weekly deliveries of American cotton to spinners in Great Britain from Aug. 1 to May 14.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1919–20 | 57,970 |
| 1918–19 | 37,620 |
| 1917–18 | 48,110 |
| 1916–17 | 57,640 |
| 1915–16 | 63,410 |

**Long Staple Cotton.**

A light demand is reported for staple cottons at New Orleans and a limited demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches | 51 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches | 50 |
| Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches | 48 |
| Memphis: | |
| Middling, 1 1/8 inches | 75 |
| Middling, tinged, 1 1/16 inches | 35 |
| Good Ordinary, blue, 1 1/8 inches | 52 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches | 48 |

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41 cents per pound at both New Orleans and Memphis.

| Length. | New Orleans. | Memphis. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 1/16 inches | 650 | 450 |
| 1 1/8 inches | 2,525 | 2,650 |
| 1 3/16 inches | 3,750 | 4,950 |
| 1 1/4 inches | 4,500 | 6,000 |
| 1 5/16 inches | ..... | ..... |
| 1 3/8 inches | ..... | ..... |

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

*Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on June 4.*

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 108,000 | 1918 | 280,000 |
| 1919 | 328,000 | 1917 | 114,000 |

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